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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Trebles Its Air Force

Business Backs Hits New Deal

League Denies Switzerland Aid

Hull Would Move World Trade

New York Hears Coughlin Plea

Farmers Have Restriction Say

BRITAIN sets out to triple its first-line airplane force to 1500 planes by 1937 at a cost of $147,300,000. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, welcomes in the Commons, as does the Marquess of Londonderry, Air Secretary, in the House of Lords, the hope of arms limitation seen in Reichsführer Hitler's speech, but both affirm that Britain must maintain air parity, "no matter what the cost." Announcement of the plans for air force expansion is followed by the opening of new recruiting offices to secure promising material for 2500 additional air pilots and 20,000 skilled and unskilled air force workers. Lord Londonderry insists that this does not mean air competition with other powers. He is gratified by the public reaction—The air force increase "is clearly welcome to the nation."

* * *

Washington sees business leaders move in favor of and against New Deal legislation. Ward Cheney, Connecticut silk man, heads a group which implores Congressmen to prolong NRA's existence two years, as the President asks. President Harper Sibley of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce declares the Wagner labor relations bill promotes instead of allays industrial conflicts. Reinforcements come to the Sibley attack from New York, where leaders of the Steel and Iron Institute back the open shop and brand the Wagner bill a monkey wrench in the machinery—They say, "Business, ready to go forward, is halted by unsound reform."

* * *

Switzerland appeals in vain to the League to award it World War damages of $16,000,000 against Britain, France, Italy and Germany. The League Council rules that it has no jurisdiction and that the claim may be settled only by direct negotiations. Switzerland remained neutral during the war. But with all its neighbors fighting, the Swiss army had to be kept on guard at the frontiers. All this is just one more exposé of the inordinate demands of fruitless war—It costs much money to go to war, costs money even to be a war neutral.

* * *

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a radio address endorsing Foreign Trade Week, is regarded as making a cautious call for another international economic conference. He sees the whole world standing on the threshold of a great industrial and commercial revival, waiting only on one thing—The nations in cooperation must remove the obstacles depression brought.

* * *

New York City jams Madison Square Garden to hear the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin appeal for members for his National Union for Social Justice to end government by plutocrats. The Roman Catholic radio priest assails the President for vetoing the bonus bill and for the "slave wage" recently named for the work-relief projects. He is against the bankers, the industrialists, and everything related to "modern capitalism." "On the doorstep of a modern temple of Mammon" he raises his outcry against "a system of money control." The Rev. Mr. Coughlin represents a new force in American politics—He asks a public "lobby" that will enable him to coerce Congress to his ideas.

* * *

The U. S. Navy's giant patrol bombing plane 6P7 crashes during the maneuvers in the Pacific with loss of six officers and men. The tragedy is an incident of the thorough and extended war game being engaged in by the navy. Recently 46 seaplanes flew from Honolulu to Midway Island, 1323 miles, in the greatest mass over-water flight ever undertaken. The flying fighters have flown, in all, 3,000,000 miles over the Pacific—And this mileage is a new record for aviation.

* * *

American farmers never participated in a more unusual election than that in which the wheat growers decide whether they want government control. "Are you in favor of a wheat production adjustment program to follow the present one which expires with the 1935 crop year?" asks the AAA. If the wheat men vote yes, a four-year program based on voluntary contracts will be offered. At present there are 575,000 wheat contracts in 37 states—The farmers may favor restriction, but Nature, as usual, will scoff at being regimented.

* * *

Matanuska Valley, Alaska, witnesses exciting scenes as the colony of refugee farmers from "the states" swings into the new life. Each farmer learns whether his 40 acres is to be most fertile or less fertile, well cleared or heavily wooded as allotment numbers are drawn from a hat. The tent city at Palmer will be broken up as farm families move to their own tracts. The first consideration is a 75-acre garden to serve everybody. An all-night dance of the newcomers shows them something novel—Twilight doesn't become dark until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Reds Allege Arms Stock Held by British Prober; Chile Orders Investigation

Purchase of £12,000,000 in Arms by Ibañez Regime Under Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government, in accordance with the demand made by the Chamber of Deputies, has ordered an investigation of all armament purchases during the Administration of former President Carlos Ibañez. These totaled £12,000,000 during the years 1928-31—recognized today to have been excessive expenditure for a South American country, especially as the money was derived principally from the foreign loans which poured into Chile during that period.

The Alessandri administration is anxious that the investigation shall be free from any suggestion of discrediting the dictatorship of General Ibañez. It has been forced into action by the Legislature and it is conscious of the fact that any irregularities that come to light will recoil on the Government generally and discredit the name of the country at the very time when it is engaged in a titanic struggle with its foreign creditors to reestablish its financial status. But it has decided that the investigation shall go forward in the terms of the resolution passed by the Chamber:

Grave Disclosures

"In view of the grave disclosures made by the newspaper La Nación regarding the acquisition of armaments during the Ibañez regime the Chamber of Deputies resolves to solicit from the Minister of National Defense a severe investigation into the charges which have been formulated, establishing whether or no

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Chairman of Commission Under Fire—Sessions Adjourn Two Weeks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—A mild sensation was caused at the British Arms Inquiry Commission here today when Mr. Harry Pollitt, representing the Communist Party of Great Britain, alleged that Sir John E. Bankes, chairman of the above commission, held 1000 preference, 765 ordinary and 170 deferred shares in Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. Pollitt also gives names of several prominent people whom he alleged were shareholders either in I. C. I. or Vickers—Britain's largest armament manufacturers.

They included the Bishop of St. Andrews, holder of £2100 in ordinary and preference shares of I. C. I.; Mr. Barrow Cadbury, leading Quaker, and chairman of the National Adult School Union, with 30,875 preference shares in I. C. I.; Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with 833 preference and 5414 ordinary shares in I. C. I.; and Prince Arthur Connaught with 5000 5 per cent preference shares in Vickers.

War Profits Double

I. C. I. is Britain's £77,000,000 monster industrial concern and the chief of British "key" industries. At its recent annual meeting, the chairman told shareholders that less than 1 per cent of the company's profits was derived from the supply of war materials. Last year these profits were £6,349,107—or nearly double those for 1931.

I. C. I.'s many subsidiary companies include six firms manufacturing explosives and munitions. Its research laboratories and factories pro-

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Bonus Senators Lose Hope Of Defeating Veto

Will Attempt to Attach Measure to the Naval Appropriations Bill

Pope Decries Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Bonus advocates on the floor of the Senate today admitted that they were hopeless of overriding President Roosevelt's personally delivered bonus veto, as did the House yesterday, 322 to 98.

Meeting two hours earlier than usual, the Senate listened to a last-minute appeal from either side, with the knowledge that one break had already occurred in the line of the Patman bonus advocates, and with the admission on the floor by one of the chief inflationary leaders that there was no chance of getting the two thirds majority required under the Constitution.

Speaker followed speaker in half-hour addresses, under the agreement entered yesterday to insure prompt action, as the long struggle neared its culmination. The President's powerful speech of yesterday, in which he broke a precedent of 1½ centuries by delivering a veto in person, was the central theme of all the talks.

Changes Vote as Protest

In a vote against the pressure politics of veterans' lobbies, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho announced last night that as a protest he would change his previous vote for the Patman bonus to the other side to sustain the President's veto.

Since every vote against the bonus must be met by two votes on the other side, the Pope announcement was admitted to seal the fate of the measure. All previous polls have indicated that the Administration had at least two or three votes more than the maximum of 32 necessary to sustain the veto.

Early in the debate Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, one of the leaders for the Patman bill, admitted defeat.

Amendments Ready

"The ex-service men have counted on the senate vote today overriding the President's veto," Mr. Long said. "They think it already passed. I know it isn't. I knew two or three days ago that our cause was hopeless."

Whether the prospective vote to sustain veto would end the issue even for this session was in doubt despite the emphatic and careful argument of Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. Bonus advocates have substitute bills and amendments ready and intend first of all to attempt to tack the measure on the naval appropriations bill.

This procedure requires a two thirds vote on suspension of the rules. If it fails, further efforts will be made to keep the issue alive and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

An American-Japanese Trade Pact in the Making

Acme

The American Economic Mission Confers in Tokyo

A Tour of Japan and China Included a Call at the Office of Chuji Machida, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry. Third From the Left Is Mr. Machida. To the Minister's Left Is W. Cameron Forbes, Former Ambassador to Japan, Who Is the Chairman of the American Commission

World Demands Revival of Trade

U. S. Commercial Scouts Scour Orient for Open Door to Business

Japan Offers Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 23—American trade emissaries, headed by W. Cameron Forbes, have just arrived here on a 2000-mile flight from Shanghai. Their mission is designed to stimulate America's foreign trade.

The economic commission is investigating trade possibilities in western China. From here it is believed the mission may make an aerial tour of Kweichow and Yunnan, China's vast southwest provinces. A flight to Yunnan would enable the American group to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who is at Yunnanfu studying the political and economic outlook for southwest China.

The American economic commission already has visited Japan. While in Tokyo, the party conferred with Chuji Machida, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry. The commission negotiated agreements that will aid commercial relations between the two countries. Mr. Forbes, chairman of the commission, is the former United States Ambassador to Japan.

Japan Threatens Canadians With Tariff Reprisals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Industrialists of British Columbia are making desperate efforts to save their large Japanese market from threatened tariff reprisals from Japan. Advices received here by firms which export large quantities of goods to Japan said the Japanese Government intended to reduce its imports from this country drastically if Canada did not repeal its exchange regulations. Under the present arrangement, the Japanese yen is valued at par for duty purposes and this has greatly reduced Japanese exports to Canada.

The Japanese Government proposes to reduce its imports from

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Merchandising

If trade follows the flag, then the United States must welcome the flags of other nations as well.

That is the purport of developments in foreign trade discussions in various quarters. Secretary Hull says artificial barriers must be removed, price structures re-established and currencies stabilized if world trade is to revive.

Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, would rout economic self-sufficiency and seek world trade in both directions, as noted on today's financial page.

American trade commissioners are now far in the interior of China seeking new outlets, and recently visited Japan.

Japan, it is said, is contemplating establishing cotton mills in the Philippines, from whence it could ship cotton goods duty free into the United States to compete with domestic production.

Canada also has its trade troubles. British Columbia shippers are seeking to save its large Japanese market from tariff reprisals.

Hull Urges Leveling of Tariff Walls and Stable Currencies

Hands Off Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23 — The United States opens its arms wide to the world through its reciprocal treaty policy on trade, and its desire for currency stabilization, but is firmly opposed to participation in European political ventures as at present constituted.

This is a composite official interpretation of American foreign policy today, on the heels of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's important speech, and in the light of recent efforts to promote an international conference on war debts, monetary stabilization, and trade.

And Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a radio speech last night, declared to be imperative co-operative action to restore trade by restoring price structures, to stabilize exchanges, and to remove artificial trade barriers.

Washington's attitude on the Hitler speech is clear. No official cognizance is taken of the remarks at either White House or State Department, and all inquiries are parried with the statement that "We do not participate in European politics."

Not of Concern to Us

Even the projected naval discussions between Great Britain and Germany have not greatly interested State or Navy Departments, which ordinarily follow such affairs closely. Their attitude is that the strength of the new Reich navy is not a matter primarily to concern the United States, however important it may be to Great Britain. Negotiation with Germany is left to British authorities, under the assumption that any bargain in the interests of the British Admiralty will also be acceptable to the United States, which enjoys naval parity with Great Britain.

The violation of the separate American-German treaty of peace which is regarded to be implicit in the Hitler declarations is conveniently ignored by authorities here.

Authorities here naturally welcome such assurances of Herr Hitler as those of abandonment of the heaviest weapons of aggression, the limitation of naval tonnage, and abolition of submarines. There have been planks in American naval pro-

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Baldwin's Rise To Premiership Seen in Britain

MacDonald Plans to Give Up Office—General Election in Fall

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Political circles declared today the resignation of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and the elevation of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, to that post will take place not later than Whitsuntide, June 9.

Sources close to the Government said a general election will most likely take place in the early autumn.

It was believed that Mr. MacDonald would remain in the Government set-up, taking over Mr. Baldwin's Council Presidency. A big shake-up of the Cabinet under Mr. Baldwin, however, was forecast in order to present the strongest combination possible in the coming elections.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—A parliamentary general election is approaching. Drums and trumpets can already be heard faintly from afar.

The National Government, hitherto tremulously awaiting the inevitable impact, has begun to see prospects of successful, if not triumphant, emergence from the ordeal. This is because of remarkable improvement of late in the popularity of the Administration.

The improvement is associated with widespread recognition of need for closing the political ranks at home in face of the threat to world peace that has arisen on the Continent of Europe.

Significant support for the Government's plan for an early election is seen in the falling off of the Labor Opposition's vote in yesterday's South Aberdeen by-election. Another striking example of swing-over of British opinion is afforded by a recent by-election in West Edinburgh. Here the Labor Opposition polled 2242 votes less than this party's low record in the same constituency in the 1931 general election.

While Iron is Hot

The result contrasts with preceding by-elections elsewhere, in which this Opposition upon the average improved its poll by about 10 per cent on its high record of 1929. But information from other constituencies shows that the West Edinburgh attitude is now widespread.

The Government in these circumstances, in order not to lose the tide, is considering speeding up the date for the general election, in case it can be arranged to take place this year—probably in the autumn—instead of in 1936.

Even under present favorable con-

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Little Reaches Quarter-Final In British Amateur

Meets Henriques, Tourney's Dark Horse, Tomorrow in Title Defense

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, Eng., May 23 (AP)—Pressed all the way, William Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, the defending champion, defeated James L. Black, former Welsh champion, 2 up this afternoon to gain the quarterfinals of the British Amateur golf championship.

Three of Little's compatriots were eliminated during the course of the two rounds of the fourth day of the championship. Capt. A. Bullock-Webster of Monterey, Calif., passed from the tournament this morning, losing to Morton Dykes, 4 and 2, and then Richard M. (Dick) Chapman and Dan R. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., were victims of the fifth round after victorious morning matches.

Sweeny Goes Extra Hole

Robert Sweeny, formerly of New York and now living in London, gained the round of eight by eliminating W. M. Robb, 1 up in a 19-hole match.

Chapman conquered Olav Austreng, 6 and 4, in the fourth round and bowed out to Eric Fiddian, runner-up in the 1932 championship, by 2 and 1 this afternoon. Topping eked out a 1-up victory over Edward Kyle this morning and then was eliminated by G. L. Q. Henriques of the home club, 4 and 3.

Henriques, who by virtue of his consecutive victories over Leonard Crawley, Leslie Garnett and Topping, has become the "dark horse" of the championship, meets Little tomorrow morning.

For the second time the tournament has been denuded of native favorites. Jock McLean and Hector Thomson were squeezed out Monday and today twice former champion Cyril J. H. Tolley joined Garnett on the sidelines. Tolley lost to Archie Goodwin, 1 up.

Phone Television Tryout Planned To Start in April

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Experiments in the practicability of television for general use—whereby persons may see each other while talking over the telephone—are planned between New York and Philadelphia by next April 1.

This was made known today by the Federal Communications Commission in announcing application had been filed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company for permission to try out a plan developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratory.

The application stated a system also has been perfected for sending 200 or more telephone conversations over one pair of wires on the same frequency band as the television. A frequency of 1,000,000 cycles will be used. The companies hope to have the cable ready for telephone conversation January 11 and for television by April 1.

Three telephone conversations can now be sent over a single open-wire circuit.

Youth in Drive for Cleaner Politics

Young Adults Throughout United States Are Organizing Groups to Oust the Professional Politician, Waste and Graft and Improve Municipal, State and National Government

Questioning Youth
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Royal A. Gunnison
George Washington University, 1933

One of the most popular of American sports among adults these days is discussing Youth. "Will Youth save the world?" they ask again and again about us.

We slap the question right back at them. "Stop passing the buck," is our demand. "It isn't Youth; it has got to be the adult that will save what needs to be saved today.

The average youth of 16-24 and older, plainly sees that he or she is in no position to change the political, economic or social make-up of the 48 states. The best we can do is to look toward a time when, as intelligent adults, we may be able to swing the tide one way or another. However a surprising number of us have very definite ideas as to just how that tide should be swung.

Young Adult Groups

In the vanguard are the really vigorous "Young-Adult" groups which take an active hand in the policies and politics of their communities. The "National Youth Movement" in Kansas City is perhaps the most spectacular, with an equally interesting "Under thirty-five" organization in Seattle, Wash., called the Order of the Cincinnatus. On the East Coast the Young Republicans of New York City have, under the leadership of older politically-wise men, tied the Tammany Tiger's tail in a knot and sent it scurrying under the kitchen stove to spit and snarl and plan a comeback. In Louisiana, Huey Long finds a protagonist in "The Square Dealers," and so it goes across the country.

Thus year by year—graduating class by graduating class—the United States is building up groups of "Young-Adults" that are challenging and will even more challenge and threaten the existing order of "professional politics."

How are these young people being educated politically? What is being done by college students to build up prestige to fight the demagogues of the microphone and the Washington lobby? What action is being taken by the "Young Adults" in Kansas City, Seattle, New York City, and Louisiana to establish a better order?

First look at the colleges and universities. The Intercollegiate Council, with its headquarters in New York, has sponsored, during the last two college years, six eight-week series of collegiate national broadcasts by many of the nation's most prominent speakers. They have organized numerous campus groups on the nation's 800 campuses and some 1000 graduate groups of listeners who hear these broadcasts on national or international problems as a group. A discussion follows, and a report of the discussion, with a decision which the group has reached, is mailed to the New York Headquarters. A compilation of the decisions pro and con is made and sent to legislators in Washington as a barometer of how youth groups are thinking. It is estimated that more than 2000 groups of 10 or more persons are reached this way. The Council claims to be nonpartisan.

A second campus group that is doing an effective job is the student section of the National Council for the Prevention of War as led by Paul Harris.

Although the purpose of this group is ostensibly to maintain peace and aid legislation to prevent war, its scope is broadly political. Cities and towns across the United States are divided up into precincts. Students in charge of each precinct make door-to-door calls on as many people in their precinct as they can reach. The theory is that precinct meetings are to be held whenever any serious local or national prob-

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Dividends Paid in Lieu of Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BESANCON, France—Believe it or not, citizens of 24 communes in the Jura mountains receive annual dividend checks instead of paying taxes!

Some 10,000 inhabitants of these localities in June will be the recipients of amounts varying from 100 to 200 francs, sent to them in lieu of tax bills. In addition, there are 18 other communes in the Jura region, comprising about 8000 citizens, which have abolished local taxes, although they pay no dividend.

La Chaux de Crotenay, a mountain resort not far from here, may be taken as a typical example. During the present century, nobody has paid any local taxes in this Jura village. Instead, each inhabitant, including women and children, has collected a yearly dividend of 150 francs, more or less. Further, each family is furnished with free firewood, the allowance is generous, half of it is generally sold and the money so earned may also be considered a dividend. And when any citizen of La Chaux desires to build a new house, he is given a free plot of ground, also free stone and free sand.

The explanation is quite simple. In years gone by, these communes became the proprietors of extensive spruce and fir woods in the vicinity. As the forests grew the communes went into the wood-cutting and wood-selling business, and the profits are devoted to meeting municipal expenses and when this has been done, the balance goes into dividends.

Many square miles of Jura forestland are owned and exploited in this manner. Some of the villages manage more efficiently and are able to declare dividends. Others have been able only to do away with local taxation; still others, merely to decrease it.

Obviously, the dividend-declaring villages are intensely proud of their achievement, and to settle within them has become a coveted honor. Newcomers, it must be admitted, are not welcomed with any degree of cordiality, since their arrival serves chiefly to decrease the dividend rate!

State's Drive On Income Tax Dodgers Opens

Charged With Evasion of $7044, Rand Will Take Poor Debtors' Oath

Boston Today—

Also saw Attorney General Dever ask legislation to join neighboring states in controlling stock brokers—ERA's Rotch promoted to State Director of WPA — Foster identified with Dill and Company dealings — Massachusetts stock conditions compel Attorney General to go on air with warnings—Anti-billboard group show up weakness in new billboard bill.

***Long*—Takes Action on Alleged Income Tax Evasion**

Today saw initial action in State Tax Commissioner Henry P. Long's campaign against Massachusetts income tax dodgers. First arrested person was James H. Rand, organizer of the Rand Co., later merged with the Remington-Rand Co., and father of the firm's present head.

Although Commissioner Long disclosed that Mr. Rand was lodged in Barnstable jail without warning "for fear he might flee on his yacht," it developed in Barnstable district court today that Mr. Rand will take the poor debtor's oath. He told authorities he had but $150 in a bank account.

Mr. Rand was charged with not paying $7044, for income taxes in 1930. His attorney admitted total income tax indebtedness of about $35,000.

When asked if a yacht and a North Falmouth show place were his, he replied they were not. He freely admitted transferring property and cash to his sons and daughters in an effort to avoid bankruptcy.

The $150 will be turned over to the tax department, and when the poor debtor's oath is administered he will be released, authorities said.

***Dever*—He Plans New Move on Stock Swindlers**

When not pushing his stock swindlers crusade, Massachusetts' debonair Attorney General Paul A. Dever sits behind his broad, glass-topped desk and plots ways to tighten his campaign against "gyps." Back from a Hartford meeting of Attorneys General from 11 eastern states, Mr. Dever today toyed with a new idea, boding no good for those whose slogan is: "Let the buyer beware."

His latest pressure scheme involves asking for legislation to enable entrance into interstate agreements and assure joint action against stock swindlers. No longer would neighboring states have just grounds for complaining that Massachusetts doesn't properly co-operate in controlling its stock brokers. Connecticut and New Hampshire have both made such allegations.

[How interstate compacts may be made to serve state groups in combating crime and ironing out various differences is told in a feature on page 3.]

***Securities*—Warning to Public Planned by Dever**

Letters from bewildered and discouraged investors piled high in the Attorney General's office today as full significance of the failure of C. D. Parker & Co. dawned on hundreds of investors described as "prudent and careful." The sad stories of lost savings, shattered hopes were related.

Looking them over, Attorney General Paul A. Dever laid plans for a radio appeal some time this week. He will urge more care, more thought, on the part of securities buyers before they invest. He will issue an implied request for letters of complaint.

This was tangible evidence of the Attorney General's drive against stock swindlers. With one man in prison, convicted of dealing in bad stocks, and a securities investigator fighting for re-instatement in his position, the Attorney General did not slacken his stride.

On his desk today was a list of all licensed brokers and stock salesmen in Massachusetts. Opposite many were pencil marks. Mr. Dever would not reveal what they meant.

[Massachusetts is now in better position than ever before to really clean up its investment situation, explains an article on page 3.]

***Rotch*—He's State Head of the New WPA**

Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts' shrewd ERA Administrator, noted for his financial astuteness in aiding mounting rolls of needy on decreased funds, today took over the position of new State Works Progress Administrator—and continued as ERA chief.

Chief interest in the WPA setup today centered on a standard work week both in hours and in wages. Unskilled workers will receive a flat salary of $50 a month. Skilled workers will be paid according to their usefulness, skill, and ability. As in the present setup unskilled workers with large families still will be able

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George Shaw Cook Is Named Associate Editor of Periodicals

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the appointment of George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., as Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals. He succeeds W. Stuart Booth, who recently became a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Cook, born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, later moved with his parents to Chicago, where he was educated in the Chicago public schools. He went from school into the business world, later becoming identified with financial interests in Chicago and New York.

Mr. Cook became a student of Christian Science in 1895. In 1904 he gave up commercial pursuits to devote his life to the practice of Christian Science, and has since been engaged continuously in that work. He served successively as First Reader of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago; Committee on Publication for Illinois, and from 1914 to 1925, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. In 1910 he was graduated from a Normal Class of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Cook served as First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, for the three years 1929 to 1932. After completing his term as First Reader, Mr. Cook returned to Chicago to continue his practice of Christian Science and his teaching work.

Mr. Cook was the teacher appointed to teach the Normal Class of 1934 in the Board of Education.

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Boston Today—Long, Dever, Securities, Rotch—

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to draw food and clothing from ERA commissaries.

Mr. Rotch will now supervise the expenditures under PWA, ERA and the new WPA, which is slated to incorporate many of the projects of the PWA and ERA.

[Explanation of the wage phase of the new WPA will be found in an interview with Mr. Rotch on page 3.]

Billboards—New Bill Is Attacked at Hearing

Some 200 determined-looking men and women filed into the hearing room of the joint legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today. They represented 30 antibillboard groups. Their spokesman was Horace B. Gale.

It did not take Mr. Gale long to swing into action on the new billboard bill. The present bill, passed in 1925, has recently been validated by the courts. It would mean a clean-up of Massachusett's countryside scenery, since it permits billboards only in business centers.

Mr. Gale pointed out what he called subtle changes in the new bill to slip it past the Legislature. It would define business centers as places where two or more shops were located. But with the roadside filled with filling stations, hot dog stands, etc., it would actually mean throwing open the countryside to about as many billboards as there have been in the past. So spoke Mr. Gale. And thus the opening gun by the anti-billboard interests.

Foster—His Hearing on Reinstatement Goes On

Only one development in the second day of George A. Foster's hearing for reinstatement as a securities division investigator interrupted the drone of handwriting experts, the buzzing of lawyers, and awoke spectators from dozing. This was admission that the initials "GAF" on the Dill & Co. permits to operate as brokers for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 were those of Foster.

This for the first time linked the prober, who was removed from his duties two weeks ago, with the bankrupt concern. Failure of Dill & Company resulted in the sentencing last week of Harold L. McCormack to prison on swindling charges.

Yesterday Henry P. Fielding, assistant attorney general, dangled eight checks all signed by McCormack and made out to "George Foster" in front of the securities investigator. He admitted that endorsements on some of the checks were his. Today, Mr. Fielding called in handwriting experts in an effort to attach all the checks, totaling $425, to Foster. The effort developed into a technical wrangle between lawyers and experts.

The admission linking Foster to Dill & Company's permit came dramatically.

In the witness chair facing the commission on its raised dais in the Public Works Building hearing room was Mr. Foster's chief, Silas S. Waite.

"What authority," demanded Mr. Fielding, "did Foster have over granting licenses to brokers and stock salesmen?"

"He investigated them," replied Mr. Waite.

"Did he grant permits?"

"Not necessarily. If he thought they were all right, he marked his report with a rubber stamp."

"Does that mean they got their permit?"

At this point Foster's attorney pointed out Mr. Fielding's question couldn't be answered because action depended entirely upon how the investigator's superiors felt about the report.

"How about these?" demanded Mr. Felding, displaying the approved permits of Dill & Company. "Whose initials are these?"

Mr. Waite addmitted they were Mr. Foster's.

On the witness stand Mr. Foster admitted receiving checks from McCormack, explaining the two had been friends for 16 years. He denied knowing that McCormack's concern was not entirely straight.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	"The Mail Bag"...	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores;
5:15	"Wooley the Moth."	Record program...	Vera Van, songs...	music and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Jack Armstrong"	Yankee Singers....	ping talks.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Mandolins; news..	Soloist; organ.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Studio features....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner".	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Piano duo.....	State House talk..	CBS comedians....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC dance music.	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Musical Moments"	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra.
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
8:00	Keene's Hill Billies..	Vallee Varieties:	"Melody Limited".	his orchestra....
8:15	"Hum and Strum"...	John Barrymore:	Mayor Mansfield..	Popular law talk.
8:30	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Molly Picon; Oli-	Freddie Rich En-	Charlotte Ens'mble
8:45	"Sunset Dreams"...	ver Wakefield....	tertains: popular.	Talk on Art.....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Le Paradis Orch...
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican orchestra....	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	"Frank and Phil"....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk....
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	ians; vocal solo-	News Service.....
10:15	concert orchestra....	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs...	Stevens Orchestra.
10:30	"Economics in Chang-	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45	ing Social Order"..	son; soloists.....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Archie Bleyer and
11:15	Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist..	Week's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	"Bonus and Infa-	Emerson Gill and	Art Jarrett and
11:45	his orchestra.....	t'n," Owen Young	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:25 WBZ, WNAC, Marriage ceremonies of Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Ingrid of Sweden, by shortwave relay from Stockholm.
9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band concert, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hesberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program; speakers; music.
2:00 WAAB, "What Are the Qualifications of a Good Librarian?" E. Louise Brown.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party; Frances Lee Bartin; soloists; piano duo.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:30 WBZ, Detroit Music Festival.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra; speaker.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "The Understanding and Enjoyment of the Fine Arts," George Harold Edgell.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Pick and Pat in One Night Stands"; skits; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; dramatic and musical program; Negro male quartet.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Cheese Dream."
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; soloist; popular orchestra.
11:15 WNAC, "Foreign Trade Under New Conditions," George N. Peek.
11:15 WBZ, American Federation of Actors benefit program.

S-s-s-sh—Wellesley Oarists Nearly Beat Harvard

It wasn't official. No one was supposed to know about it. But it got out. Today young gentlemen of Harvard are still a trifle superior, but not speaking about it. Wellesley girls only smile, arch an eyebrow.

But it had to come—a race between the Wellsley crew and the Harvard boys. Long anticipated, the event was staged on placid Waban yesterday afternoon. The rumor spread, a crowd appeared.

Dunster House, Harvard, furnished boys, Wellesley senior class the girls. Evenly they stroked over the measured course until the finish line hoved into view. The lighter Wellesley paddles began to swish faster. Their dainty shell inched ahead. Suddenly it faltered, a shoe grip supporting the foot of Miss Catherine Martin, stroke, parted its mooring.

Across the finish line, only slightly in the lead, swept eight abashed grateful sons of Harvard. Not so loud will be future challenges.

Rail—Boston-New York Time Is Reduced

Fifteen minutes off the Boston-New York railroad time goes into effect Sunday. New Haven's "Yankee Clipper" and "Merchants Limited," air conditioned, all pullman, luxurious, are first with the faster schedule.

The Clipper, after Sunday, leaves South Station at 1 p. m. (daylight saving), arrives New York 4:30. The Merchants leaves at 5 p. m., arrives 9:30.

King Gahzi—Boston Gets Peek at His New Auto

Through Boston Harbor today passed a sight which should even startle patiently plodding camels. It was an Auburn speedster, 150 horsepower, supercharged, built especially for King Gahzi of Iraq.

If the bark of its eight powerful cylinders doesn't awaken the "ships of the desert," its colors will. Lemon-yellow body with Desdemona blue trimmings and luxurious blue upholstery dazzled Hub sailors, and gave new meaning to Huey Long's slogan, "Every man a king."

Faithful subjects will meet the speedster at Beirut, Syria, hurtle it over the waste lands to His Majesty. King Gahzi is modern, democratic, likes to drive the latest models.

Harvard—Class for 6 a. m. Is Announced

For the first time in the history of Harvard College, a course is scheduled to begin at 6 o'clock in the morning. This will be quite a task for students in the habit of breakfasting at 8:45 and making a wild dash through the yard in time to reach a bothersome "nine o'clock."

The course is one in Field Ornithology given this summer by Ludlow Griscom, research curator in zoology. It will give the student an acquaintance with at least 100 species of birds and deal with such topics as bird distribution, migration, plumage, nesting, song, senses, voice and behavior.

Half-day field trips beginning at 6 in the morning will visit such famous bird regions near Cambridge as Lincoln woods, Sudbury Valley and Lynnfield Meadows. Two all-day trips on week ends will be taken to Newburyport Harbor and Plum Island.

Kiwanis—N. E. Members In Texas Talk Farming

Even in far-off Texas, New Englanders think of their home section. Kiwanians in nineteenth annual convention enjoying San Antonio's torrid May heat, historic Alamo and chile con carne, today took time out to plan 1935 community and welfare activities. Massachusetts delegates urged more gardening, farming of foodstuffs, even bartering of home-grown surpluses. How to encourage this activity, and teach methods occupied today's deliberations.

Art—Traveling Show Starts New England Tour

A traveling art show—unique for this country—will leave Boston June 1 for a series of 10-day stands throughout New England.

This motor caravan—the second Boston Art Club annual traveling show—will have 40 exhibiting members this season. Stop number one will be the Providence Art Club. Concord, N. H., will see the exhibit for the 10 days following June 15 in the gallery of the Concord Historical Society. July 1 will find the show hung in the Fitchburg Art Center.

The art caravan is sponsored by the Boston Art Club, said to be the oldest art club in the United States. A. J. Philpott, president of the club, has planned the exhibition and Mrs. Clyde Stafford of the Fenway Studios will chairman the show on the road. Remember the dates, New Englanders—"Some one, come all, to the only traveling art show this side of the Alleghenies!"

Company Pensions Called Fixed Policy Of New York Central

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23 — Social security legislation by Congress will not affect the New York Central Railroad's pension plan, it is learned here upon announcement by Frederic E. Williamson, president of the company, that the road's pension system will be continued.

Mr. Williamson said that the United States Supreme Court having declared the railroad retirement act unconstitutional, the New York Central was free to continue the operation of its voluntary pension system.

"That system has been in effect for the last 25 years," he said. "Under it thousands of employees who had rendered loyal and efficient service have been and are the recipients of its benefits. Its entire cost is borne by the company.

"During 1934 the New York Central Lines paid $3,651,600 to an aggregate of 6175 pensioners. This is at the rate of more than $10,000 a day, and is evidence of the interest of the management in the welfare of the employees, whose industry and loyalty are vital elements in the performance of our public service.

"Monthly allowances are paid by the company, and it is hoped that conditions will permit the continued operation of this system."

Safety Aided by Study Of Spins in Wind Tunnel

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., May 23 (AP)—American aviation is said to be on the way to solving the problem of spins.

In a vertical wind tunnel completed by the national advisory committee for aeronautics, 250 aeronautical engineers, research workers and government officials yesterday saw small models of commercial and experimental planes guided by an internal mechanism, spin in an upward moving column of air. The models furnish data looking toward increased safety in flying.

Connecticut to Tax Insurance Premiums

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23 (AP)—The State Senate defeated the 2 per cent Sales Tax bill, 16 to 15, last night and then in quick order approved four revenue-raising measures estimated to yield $3,500,000 annually after receiving a special message from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, urging immediate action on the taxation program.

The four measures and their estimated yield were:

A 2-cent levy on every package of 20 cigarettes, $1,200,000.

A tax on Connecticut premiums and investment income of domestic insurance companies, $1,500,000.

A tax on miscellaneous corporations, $700,000.

A revised levy on unincorporated businesses, estimated to yield $100,000 over the present income from this source.

Color Traits of Plants Expounded By Head of Harvard to 'Chem' Class

For one happy hour yesterday Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's president, dropped the reins of office and became a college professor once more.

Financial worries, departmental details, Lampoon escapades and Communistic squabbles were shut outside the large lecture hall in Mallinckrodt Laboratories, as Dr. Conant exhibited the brilliant colors he extracted from nature in the days when he was actively engaged in research in the organic chemistry of chlorophyll and similar coloring substances in plants. He lectured to Associate Professor Fieser's class in "Chem." 2.

His cheery smile and his eagerness to begin when the doors were locked—promptly at seven minutes past nine—matched the alacrity with which he recalled lengthy chemical formulae and filled the movable blackboards which ran up and down the forewall like elevators obeying the dictates of the operating handle.

Capacity House

Though his treatment of the chemistry of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in leaves, was for advanced students of organic chemistry, he talked to a capacity audience made up of young enthusiasts in other fields, "vagabonding" this particular lecture. Some showed by their questions afterward that they had not gone beyond the stage of extracting the chlorophyll by drying green leaves in the sun, crumbling them up in a test tube of ether, and heating the tube over a Bunsen burner. A few had then observed the green fluid through a spectroscope and noted the strong red rays exhibited.

But the composition of coloring matter in plants from this stage on is not so simple. In addition to two kinds of chlorophyll, xanthophyll and carotene, responsible for gentle green of spring and the flaming tongues of autumn, there are more than 50 different compounds discovered by Willstaetter, Fischer, Conant and others by decomposing chlorophyll.

Food From Minerals

In nature, the chlorophyll in plants is necessary to growth. By means of this complex substance the leaf is able to manufacture proteins and sugars from organic salts—in other words, because of chlorophyll they can "eat" dirt and manufacture food from minerals—something animals cannot do.

"But if you want more details on what's new in this work," Dr. Conant apologized with a smile, "you'll have to dig into recent scientific reports. I haven't read chemical literature in the last year as thoroughly as I did before."

What's Going On in the Arts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New Themes for a New Day

New York

SUBSCRIBERS to the Theater Guild productions are giving "Parade" a hearty if somewhat bewildered approval at the Guild Theater. Although some of the more experienced playgoers wondered why Jimmy Savo with his pre-depression clowning was included in a 1935 satirical revue, candid consideration of the fact that he won the loudest laughter of the evening from a majority of the spectators indicates that he performs the function of easing with his familiar antics the novelty of an entertainment that draws its themes and symbols from contemporary events instead of from the theatrical ragbag which once supplied musical plays with Cinderellas who married rich men and lovelorn princesses who found bliss in romance with a commoner who sang tenor.

Other transitional items to keep contented those used to conventional revue items include "You Ain't So Hot," a ditty about a Negro maid who disdains her white employer, sung in the slickest night club style by Avis Andrews; the "Free Clinic" skit, which resembles Hollywood film shorts at their worst; and the smart eccentric dancing of Charles Fox and Dorothy Walters. Of these, the present convert to a reconsideration of this whole business of revue entertainment would keep only the dancers. They, and particularly Mr. Fox, fitted neatly into any turn of the entertainment. To be rejoiced in through the evening, too, was the serviceable music, with its often ingenious orchestrations and its own sly flights into satire—contributions of Jerome Moross, Russell Bennett and others, played tirelessly under the direction of Max Meth.

Even after two weeks of preliminary performances the revue was still in process of rearrangement on the second night of the New York engagement. A couple of sketches that were given at the première had been dropped. But the general effect was one of a refurbishing of the whole revue idea, especially in the Peters-Sklar contributions. While ventures into the vein of contemporary satire upon subjects of serious national and even international importance may not be a dominant characteristic of revues of the future, it would seem certain that after this exciting experiment that the June-Moon, Croon-Spoon era of musical entertainment is definitely closed.

"Life Could Be So Beautiful," founded upon a theme of protest against inequality of opportunity under a theoretical democracy, brings in a graceful ballet interlude that lies wholly within the implications of the duet sung by Jean Travers and David Lawrence. It is startling to see such symbolism used in entertainment only because it is not according to custom. Yet one wonders if some of Gilbert and Sullivan's satirical evocations of fantasy out of the actual topics of their day, as in "Patience," was not relatively a parallel novelty. We have only to get used to the theater as a forum of contemporary ideas to enjoy fully this renovation of worn forms. There is nothing said, done or hinted at in this revue that is not part of the panorama of the day's events as they are reflected in current expressions of opinion in newspapers, magazines and conversation.

Esther Junger's expressive solo dancing in this number and in "Sugar Cane" a symbolic patomime of revolt, goes far toward explaining the social background of some of the newer tendencies in choreography. The ensemble dance work, too, in a half-dozen of these group numbers open new vistas of interest when thus provided with a setting that has continuity of viewpoint. Jimmy Savo's song about the liberal who prides himself on keeping his balance, on allowing everybody to tell his version of the truth, and on avoiding by all means anything verging upon the uncouth, was for the present writer a top note of the affair. This and many other items, thoughtfully described in these columns at the time of the Boston engagement of the revue, proved so diverting to the Guild audience that the success of the piece seems assured. Only a welcome for new flavors is needed on the playgoers' part.

E. C. S.

Copley Society

DONALD GORDON SQUIER is exhibitor for this fortnight at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

A group of portraits, drawn and painted, display a conviction about well-rounded, amply detailed portrayal which leaves no doubt in the onlooker's mind. Mr. Squier works with a deft hand, capturing surface qualities when he chooses with exactness. A portrait of Mrs. Gordon Preston Marshall reveals his craftsmanship at its best.

In landscape Mr. Squier employs a freer and more generalized brush, indicating large areas of space, rolling country and wooded sections. He does not dwell upon scenic attraction alone but conveys atmospheric characteristics as well.

Doll and Richards

Elizabeth Keith is showing colored wood-block prints at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

At first glance, one notes that Miss Keith is devoted to the method and visualization of the genre printmakers of Japan, the Ukiyoe School. Although they flourished over a century ago, the popularity of their small, inexpensive prints increases with time. Not only do people make a great effort to get originals, but artists submerge their original tendencies in the desire to assimilate the Japanese ideas as fully as possible. There may be raised an arguable question as to whether a Westerner is capable of acknowledging with full artistic conviction ideas of such remote origin.

Miss Keith has portrayed a number of Korean subjects. There are street scenes, people, animals, bridges and landscapes. She emphasizes the line, selects colors verging on greens and blues, and stresses, no matter how factual the subject, the decorative elements.

D. A.

Adult Study Head Chosen

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23 (AP)—Charles A. Beard of New Milford, Conn., yesterday was elected president of the American Association for Adult Education at final sessions of its tenth annual convention. New York was named the 1936 convention city. New vice-presidents include William A. Neilson, president of Smith College

Reformed Church Asks 'Living Wage' of PWA

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., May 23 (AP)—Resolutions urging recognition of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively and asking the Administration to pay "adequate wages for decent standards of living" on PWA projects were adopted last night by the 189th annual session of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church.

In other resolutions the churchmen pledged themselves to a campaign for "better and cleaner movies"; advocated a law requiring a year to elapse between application for a divorce and issuance of a decree; regretted the maneuvers of the United States fleet in the Pacific; demanded revocation of the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924; favored United States participation in the League of Nations; recommended abolition of the private manufacture of war materials, and assured the Confessional Synod of Germany of sympathy in their struggle against the "coercive" movement against German Christians.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

At Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; light to heavy frost tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; probably light frost in exposed places tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	66	Minneapolis	46	58
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	46	48	New York	46	66
Denver	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	64	76
Helena, Mont.	50	74	Philadelphia	50	68
Jacksonville	74	90	St. Louis	56	76
Kansas City	50	72	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	56	76
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—8 a. m. May 23.
B—Maximum May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday 4:17 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Light All Vehicles 8:36 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston

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States Plan Compacts In Face of U. S. Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—The future of an old American governmental principle—interstate compacts—hung in the balance last week when the Attorneys General of 11 New England and Middle Atlantic states met around a conference table to see what could be done. The meeting, first of its kind in our history, was a direct outcome of the fast-growing movement toward making regional agreements between states in an effort to stave off further federalization.

Added impetus was given to the idea of working out interstate problems by the meeting, which significantly brought several state governments into closer contact. It was sponsored by the new wing of the American Legislators' Association, called the Council of State Governments. This council, with Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire as president, was organized for the express purpose of fostering closer contacts between the states, regionally and nationally.

In other words, what is needed today, according to Mr. Ernest L. Averill, president of the National Association of Attorneys General and an enthusiastic backer of state compacts, is working co-operation between the states. The only way to co-operate, he adds, is through the old tried and true methods—namely, of peeling off coats, sitting at conference boards and ironing out plans, agreements and courses for future action.

Cites Boundary Disputes

Mr. Averill draws from history to bolster his assertion. In the case of New York State, disagreements, even to the extent of fixing boundary lines, were in Colonial times settled by intersate compacts. And between 1780 and 1900, 17 other state boundary disputes became fixtures on the map in the same way.

The states today are realizing more and more that the forefathers utilized the right idea. New York and New Jersey have already created permanent Commissions on Interstate Co-operation.

Congress has taken note of the importance of this movement and has shown willingness to harmonize policies and activities with those of the states. Its first official indication of this came only a year ago when it enacted a blanket authorization to states to enter into compacts that gave them the power to cope with the high-speed criminal of today. Previously many public enemies had waved derisively at law officers of one state while safely enjoying the easy chair of extradition red tape in a neighboring state.

"Quick action is necessary," says Mr. Averill. "If the 48 states persist in going their own sovereign ways, as they have in the past, the inevitable outcome will be the passing of the remaining state functions into federal control. But until the states devise some means of harmonizing with themselves, the Federal Government's hands are tied."

Extended Police Powers

Realizing what tremendous benefits come from co-ordinated action, Mr. Averill outlined at the meeting here four types of future state compacts:

1. A definite law applying to all states. This would take care of dispute over titles and boundary lines.

2. A law enacted by each state allowing certain officials of other states extended authority of office enjoyed in their own domain. Criminal law compacts, such as first proposed by New Jersey, eliminating boundary lines in the pursuit of criminals, would probably come under this heading. Bruno Richard Hauptman's sojourn in New York, for example, might not have been as long, nor as irritatingly aggravating had this compact been in force at the time.

3. Creation of several commissions, acting as one body in planning uniform laws for all states, subject to their individual approval. Compacts on taxes and laws pertaining to trade regulation or labor problems would be included here.

New England Leads Way

4. Creation of one single comprehensive administrative commission, instead of several as suggested above, with power to make laws, subject to each state's approval. This is a form preferable in many ways to the third method. It covers the same ground. Yet it is extremely difficult for the states to get their eyes open sufficiently wide to see its possibilities. Mutual jealousies and political distrust between states have tended to obstruct.

Nevertheless, some of the states have not been entirely oblivious to the situation. New England and Middle Atlantic states already have negotiated to consider milk regulation, water pollution and tax differences, in addition to handling the problems of adjusting criminal law and extradition. Formidable fronts have been presented by many states with regard to child labor and minimum wage scales.

The Council of State Governments hopes to be able to iron out some of these difficulties, and to that end offers its facilities, findings and plans to any national association of state officials which desires to make use of them.

Prosecutor

© Oppenheim

Paul A. Dever
Attorney General of Massachusetts

126 Accept Invitations To Brann Fishing Party

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 22 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann today had on hand 126 acceptances to invitations issued for his Maine fishing party at Moosehead Lake next week-end.

Among the guests will be governors of five or six states and several federal officials.

A majority of the guests will be newspaper and magazine publishers, editors and writers.

Boston Events
Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

"On the Mall," March.....Goldman
Overture to "Zampa".....Herold
"Sipapu," Ritualistic Indian Dance.....Hadley
(Conducted by the composer)
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia.....Mascagni
Suite from "The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
"Sylvia," Ballet Suite.....Delibes
Victor Herbert Favorites.....Sanford
"España," Waltzes.....Waldteufel
Entrance of the Gladiators.....Fucik

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Behind the Green Lights," from the book by Capt. C. W. Willemse of the New York Homicide Squad. Fenway, 1:10, 3:49, 6:30, 8:57. Paramount, 10:21 a. m., 12:46, 3:22, 5:58, 8:34. "The Girl From Tenth Avenue," with Colin Clive and Alison Skipworth.

EXETER—"Little Friend," with British child star, Nova Pilbeam. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "While the Patient Slept."

FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Viennese operetta. 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"Let 'Em Have It," Anti-gangster story, with Richard Arlen. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55. Preview of "Werewolf of London," at 10.

ORPHEUM—"Baby Face Harrington." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow, "Mark of the Vampire."

STATE—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," with Fredric March and Charles Laughton. 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45. Mickey Mouse, "Guatemala," travelog. Tomorrow: "Eight Bells," sea story.

UNIVERSITY—"A Night at the Ritz," with a chef who is no cook. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

METROPOLITAN—"Goin' to Town," with Mae West in modern costumes. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Vaudeville with Olga Baclanova. Tomorrow: Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "People Will Talk."

MODERN—"Great God Gold." Fradulent stock jobbing methods exposed. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. "Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie.

BOSTON—Victor McLaglen in Liam O'Flaherty's "The Informer." 10:06 a. m., 1:03, 4, 6:57. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

UPTOWN—"The Scarlet Pimpernel." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Traveling Saleslady."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April," and Clara Bow in "Call Her Savage." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"When the Cat's Away," cartoon; "Feline Athletes"; Tom Howard in "Ear for Music"; Georgie Price in "Soft Drinks and Sweet Music"; Freddie Martin and his band; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"David Copperfeld." 2:07, 5:27, 8:47. "Off the Beat."

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Augmented ERA Symphonic Orchestra, Albert Kanrich, conductor. Free tickets available at Public Library and branches. 8.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Sonata recital by Verona Durick, pianist, and Genevieve Thompson, violinist. Brown Hall. 8:15.

BACK BAY COMMUNITY CHORUS—C. Leroy Lyon, conductor. Free concert at Volunteers of America Center, 17 Hanover Street. 8

Tomorrow

"BOSTON COMMON IN POETRY"—Readings by Esther C. Johnson, librarian of Chelsea Public Library. Interpretive music by string quartet. First in series of events celebrating Boston Common's tercentenary. 9 Park Street, Boston. 3:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"The History of the Constitution," talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Tapestries. 11 a. m.

Securities Smash Marks Flare Up In Cleanup Campaign

Disclosures in the Boston securities situation, yesterday, serious as they are, were regarded by observers as being but wisps of smoke escaping from long smoldering fires.

During the past decade Boston has seen at least five major stock investigations. Each one has prompted official proclamations of a final and lasting cleanup of the "whole mess," as it has ben frequently termed, but other and more serious subsequent developments have usually been the flippant answer of malefactors to these promises.

Even today Boston was somewhat skeptical of ultimate results of the present drive on stock swindlers. Several important factors evolved from each previous shakeup. These combined with new elements make a more hopeful future appear possible.

These new factors include keener understanding on the part of alert officials of the methods of illicit stock dealers, and at the same time vastly improved laws and methods with which to cope with the evils. Each succeeding campaign has added vital teeth to laws, has educated authorities, has strengthened public opinion.

Not So Easy Now

The business of selling bad securities no longer finds it so easy to hew along the shady line that formerly permitted them to mulct the public while still cloaked behind the law.

When a securities case comes to the attention of public officials in Boston today they do not find their hands tied by lack of comprehensive laws with which to meet the issue. When a stock swindler faces them, he is no longer a "legal crook," he is just a plain "crook."

To explain: In 1925 the Massachusetts State Department of Public Utilities banned stock sales of Holland's Far East Tea & Coffee Corporation. Bad stock conditions were alleged. There was public clamor for reform. Officials promised it; but existing laws proved inadequate to fully cover the ground. Five years later many of the same group were again indicted for another asserted swindle, this time in connection with stock sales of the Page & Shaw Candy Company.

Started Concerted Drive

This development caused organization of one of the most concerted drives against stock swindlers ever seen in the State. Repercussions from pied much space in Boston newsthe Page & Shaw revelations occupapers during the summer of 1930 and led to a conference of the State's district attorneys with the Attorney-General.

Here plans were laid to save Bay State investors an estimated yearly loss of $50,000,000 to stock swindlers. This meeting may be said to have been the first chime in the knell that has rung with increasing crescendo over the heads of illicit brokers and salesmen since.

The words "high pressure" began to take definition in the minds of the investing public and officials alike. The procedure of brokers was drawn from behind the cloak of mystery and partially laid bare to public gaze.

Letters Flooded Mails

How letters describing the possible financial benefits to be gained from "investment" in certain firms were sent literally by the millions flooding through the mails, how these were followed up with telegrams, long distance phone calls and even personal calls to all parts of the nation, were disclosed in a way that took people's breath away. It was revealed that Boston was a center for "gyp" stock brokers selling all over the world. In fact, only last month Attorney-General Paul A. Dever felt prompted to term Boston "a citadel for bucket shop operators."

But the 1930 Page & Shaw disclosures eventually subsided. The Federal Government passed the famous securities law and formed the SEC (Securities Exchange Commission) and the public was lulled into believing they were protected from bad stock.

This state of mind made recent disclosures of equally serious conditions all the more startling. Harold L. McCormack, head of Dill & Co., and the Investors' Trading Company, suddenly disappeared on Feb. 16. Three weeks later his two firms suddenly failed, and McCormack became a fugitive.

His capture and his sentencing last week after only 20 minutes of hearing emphasized the new power and determination of Massachusetts to protect her three-century reputation for shrewd, but honest, Yankee dealing.

Rotch Promoted To Direct State Works Progress

Massachusetts today saw the establishment of another federal "alphabet administration" — WPA, Works Progress Administration—which, as it is planned, will gradually swallow up all present ERA activities and supervise all PWA projects.

The announcement for this new setup came last night when Arthur G. Rotch, present ERA administrator, returned from Washington to find a telegram from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, appointing him the new head of the State's WPA. This is a distinct promotion for the ERA chief.

Plans for putting the new administration into motion began today. Mr. Rotch stated the progress would be slow at first as all present projects would continue under their present contracts—the WPA taking over only the new activities.

Week of 40 hours

The greatest change in the new setup will be in working hours and wage scales, Mr. Rotch declared. The new maximum work week will be 40 hours—five eight-hour days—with unskilled workers receiving a standard wage rate of $50 a month.

Skilled workers will receive more in proportion to their skill and ability, he said. Important in the decision to set a standard wage rate of $50 for unskilled workers is the fact, Mr. Rotch pointed out, that such a standard wage will act to weaken the tendency of workers to prefer ERA jobs to those in private industry.

"Men are not going to give up any opportunity to enter private business, where they can earn more money, when they face the alternative of working a five-day, 40-hour week for $50. It is the plan's greatest virtue," he asserted.

Mr. Rotch announced that the needy will be the first to get aid. "A man's job depends upon his ability to do the work well," he said. "We want to do away with the loafers and make these projects not only constructive to the nation, but to the individual himself."

Only Minor Changes

The new plan, he said, would not show any drastic change from the present setup. It will take over the various ERA and some of the PWA supervisory activities with as little change as possible.

"I will constantly be on the alert to prevent duplication in the setups," Mr. Rotch declared. He will continue as ERA administrator as well as WPA director until the ERA is completely swallowed up in the new plan. In connection with the PWA projects, Mr. Rotch and Col. Theodore Parker, PWA engineer, will work in close co-operation.

In his capacity of ERA administrator Mr. Rotch said today he had asked Washington for the largest allotment yet requested for Massachusetts—$7,000,000 for June. No reply has been received as yet. He was refused a similar request for May when the state received $6,500,000.

Lemon Control Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Walter S. Shippey, identified with California fruit shipping operations for 27 years, has been selected to manage the new lemon market control program, according to Edson Abel, secretary, State Agricultural Prorate Commission.

Hundreds Dip 'Gas' Out of Free Wells

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 23

A HUGE underground lake of pure gasoline was discovered in the harbor district, near Wilmington, yesterday, causing hundreds of persons to stampede to the scene.

Shallow wells, most of them dug to a depth of only two feet, were producing from four to six gallons of gasoline an hour.

Ralph Scott, fire chief, at a loss to account for the reservoir, said, however, it probably came from a leak many years ago in a pipe line leading from a refinery to a harbor terminal.

Statue of Liberty, Gift of France, To Hail Normandie by Talking Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Talking light rays will shine from the torch held in the upraised hand of the Statue of Liberty to send words of greeting to the new French liner Normandie when that vessel enters New York harbor on her initial voyage.

Words spoken in Washington will be sent to the Statue of Liberty by land wire, there transposed into light pulsations, and directed to the ship by means of a powerful reflector in the torch of the statue.

On the bridge of the Normandie will be the receiver—a large concave mirror that will pick up the light waves five or six miles away—converge them upon a photo-tube or electric eye which will transpose the light waves back into electric pulsations similar to radio waves and feed them through the public address system of the ship.

Engineers of the General Electric Company developed special equipment for this unique greeting of the latest French ship through a statue that was presented to the United States by France 49 years ago.

The message picked up on the ship via light waves, will be fed into a network of the National Broadcasting Company, then the short wave station W2XAF at Schenectady, for short wave transmission to France, where it will be rebroadcast throughout that country.

Anti-Long Group Organizes

BATON ROUGE, La., May 23 (AP)—A "Roosevelt for President" club sprang up May 21 in East Baton Rouge, Senator Huey Long's militia-controlled "Little District of Columbia." It was learned that 34 anti-Long citizens met and formed the club in a rural ward and elected J. R. Robertson as president.

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New Ally of Pan-Americanism Proposed in History Institute Founded on Good-Will Policy

By Monitor Correspondent for Latin-American News

Advocates of Pan-Americanism may have a new ally. An "Institute for the Teaching of History of the American Republics" has been suggested by the Latin-American nations and the United States. Should the institute be organized it will be located at Buenos Aires.

To this suggestion the Pan American Union of Washington, D. C., adds its indorsement and, through its director general, Dr. L. S. Rowe, urges that school boards, textbook commissions, editors of educational journals, publishers of textbooks, and others, lend assistance to international understanding.

The idea for an institute found expression during the 1933 Montevideo Conference, but, like the case of numerous educational projects, it was found that the world economic upset did not permit the spending of the money to get it started.

The plan was laid on the shelf until business should have revived. Today it is being taken down and, even though the Latin-American governments may not now allocate funds to put it in motion, there is the hope that publishers and educational leaders will at least publicize the idea.

That the peoples of the American nations have been turned against each other by maliciously written texts and newspaper articles is acknowledged. Fortunately, however, such writings have represented the thoughts of merely a few bellicose individuals. Unfortunately, on the other hand, the articles have reached the people through books, pamphlets, and the press and, because of their appearance in print, have been thought to be sufficiently authentic to stand unquestioned.

It is partially because a prejudiced minority of writers have seen fit to engender distrust and hate, and partially because the American governments are undergoing a change of personnel, that serious, impartial leaders would right a wrong that might well have been corrected years ago. And it is because they would right this wrong that they have suggested a periodical review of all textbooks adopted for scholastic instruction.

Cultural Advantages

In such reviews care would be taken that statistical and general information contained the correct data about the wealth, productive capacity and the cultural advantages of each Latin-American nation and the United States.

The soundness of the proposal may readily be appreciated. Yet no one should be so naive as to believe that the sensational press and the writers of specious articles will fall in line. Far more sensible would it be for persons interested in the movement to help supply both youthful and adult students with reliable information about each country.

Presumably the delegates to the Montevideo meeting had some such thoughts when they decided to ask their governments to turn serious attention to ways and means for setting forth the true history of each republic. The resolutions requested that belligerent emphasis in history handbooks be lessened and the study of each republic's culture be increased.

Omission of Comparisons

And that was not all. The delegates agreed among themselves that annoying comparisons between national and foreign historical characters should be omitted, and that any belittling and offensive comments regarding each country should be left out. They also promised to favor the deletion of stories about the victories of one nation over another when stories were written as the basis for a deprecatory estimate of the defeated people. Finally, they voted solidly for writings that would contribute toward understanding and co-operation.

The conference was a far different gathering than the Havana session of 1928 when the diplomacy of the United States Secretary of State Hughes was needed to keep the session going on an even keel. In 1928 the United States was persona non grata, but in 1933 the northern representatives commanded respectful attention. Perhaps for that reason Secretary of State Hull and his associates cheerfully agreed to the history-teaching program and to all of its ramifications. There was excellent reason for their doing so as they were President Roosevelt's representatives for his good neighbor policy seeking to lay the groundwork for increased Latin-American trade with the United States.

Inter-American Appreciation

Eighteen months have passed and the institute is still merely an idea. The fact that it is still only an idea does not, however, make the plan any the less worthy, for out of the suggestion for an organization where the histories of the American republics may be taught has grown what may be called an inter-American appreciation.

In a measure, whatever is done to co-ordinate and to further inter-American relations will for the present have to be carried on by editors of educational journals and far-sighted newspaper writers. There are no governmental funds to be expended and until the American nations emerge from the economic depression of the last few years, there can be no hope for funds.

Nearly everywhere in Latin America, and some sections of the United States, the old order is changing, and as it changes, inter-American bias and prejudice can be lessened. There is a background in the making against which an institute may some day operate. Meanwhile, the Pan-American Union, governed by the envoys from Latin America and the Secretary of State of the United States, adds its indorsement for assistance that will lead to international understanding. G. H. C.

Conciliator

© Harris & Ewing

Leo S. Rowe
Director General of the Pan American Union

Veto of Bonus and 'Slave Wages' Draw Radio Priest's Philippic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—With boos for the presidential veto of the Patman bonus bill, the "slave wage" of the new federal work plan, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of Bankers, the "purchased" press, the "spoils-minded" politicians and all else partaking of "modern capitalism" as the antithesis of Christian charity, 18,000 persons filled Madison Square Garden last night to hear the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin pronounce the credo of the National Union for Social Justice. It was a summons "on the doorsteps of a modern Temple of Mammon" to a united front of the common man against "a system of private money control."

There was a police patrol of 1260 strong to guard against disorder as the Roman Catholic priest from Royal Oak, Mich., demonstrated in an address without benefit of the air-waves that his following was not confined to the radio audience. Nothing occurred, however, to divert the enthusiasm of the crowd from the speaker nor from what, from the start, was the topic of the hour—the bonus veto.

Pleads Worker Solidarity

World War veteran organizations did the welcoming honors with bands and colors. Perhaps the school of gestures has gone out with the radio. At any rate, though the sweat streamed from his brew with the force of his emphasis, the radio priest used the heroics of the flailing arm only to drive home his last point—the need for worker solidarity "in the name of Christianity which abhors Communism, in the name of patriotism which loves America, to carry on to victory and restore America to the Americans."

Introduced by his Entrepreneur, Louis B. Ward, as "the real American patriot," the Rev. Mr. Coughlin accepted the ovation given him as "not for what I am, nor for who I am, but for the principle of a country not of the wealthy, by the wealthy and for the wealthy, but of the people, by the people and for the people."

Weighting every sentence with the stress of his thought regarding what is amiss in this world for the have-nots, he propounded the A, B, C of making the ballot count as the will of the people, declaring the major purpose of the National Union for Social Justice was "for the common good of all the people."

There was prolonged applause when he declared he was "just about fed up with the newspapers"; that "their day of supremacy has passed." Indeed, the press-box was made the but of such jibes the evening long, to the delight of the audience.

Interest in Elections

The Union appealed to every citizen, the speaker continued, to interest himself in the primary elections in behalf of "a suitable congressional candidate who is pledged to the principles of social justice."

"We will, we will!" they cried from all sides.

"If your efforts are unsuccessful in the primary elections," he said, "then remember you are an American first, but only Democrats, Republicans or Progressives second. Cast your vote for that person who has pledged himself to those principles which are for the benefit of all Americans."

There was but one way to rout the "representatives of the wealthy, of class legislation, or exploitation," he declared, and that was to organize a "lobby of the people to procure the passage of all laws the people want."

He set the priming pump for a mobilization of national union forces in the Empire State under headings which brought jubilating response from the listening thousands; they may be summarized as follows:

The bankers run the real "printing-press money" presses, and, with the industrialists, are syphoning off the wealth of the workingman.

The right to coin and control currency should be restored to the people.

The World War was fought to save England's credit.

President Roosevelt vetoed the American people when he vetoed the bonus bill.

President Roosevelt set starvation wages for relief pay which may become the standard wage for labor.

London Symphony Must Play 'Rumba'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A SMALL but progressive film company here was recently starting production on a sort of musical talkie.

When the question of an orchestra to play the accompaniment was raised, the company decided that "nothing but the best" would do. So the London Symphony Orchestra was given the contract.

The Symphony Orchestra has to play the film's theme song.

It is "Rumba."

Peruvian Cabinet Formed

LIMA, Peru, May 23 (AP)—After three days of conferences a new cabinet headed by Gen. Manuel Rodriguez, former Minister of War, has been formed to succeed the government of retiring Premier Carlos Arenas Layza. Carlos Concha retained the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

British Probing Globe's Interior By Earth Tides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—It is hoped that new light will soon be thrown on the internal constitution of the earth as the result of the installation at Bidston, near here, of a new instrument for measuring "earth tides."

Earth tides are movements of the earth's mass caused by the moon's pull, as are tides of the sea. The new instrument is a seismograph similar to that used for recording earthquakes, but adapted to slower oscillations.

Prof. J. Proudman, professor of oceanography at Liverpool University, is in charge of the research. He declares his belief that when accurate measurements of both earth and sea tides are correlated, it may be possible to say to what extent the interior of the earth is molten.

"Lord Kelvin has pointed out that if the earth yielded to the pull of the moon as easily as the water, there would be no tides at all," Professor Proudman stated recently. "Tides are really due to the difference in the amount to which the two substances yield, and their existence is evidence that a great portion of the earth is solid."

Bidston Observatory has been the British center for earth tide measurement ever since it was revealed that the whole of the Wirral Peninsula, on which it stands, bends under the pressure of water tides rising in the Mersey and the Dee.

Observations were made here some 25 years ago by Sir George Darwin, astronomer son of Charles Darwin, the naturalist. Now the Wirral hopes to lead again in this branch of research, as the new instrument provides greater accuracy, it is claimed, than any previous one.

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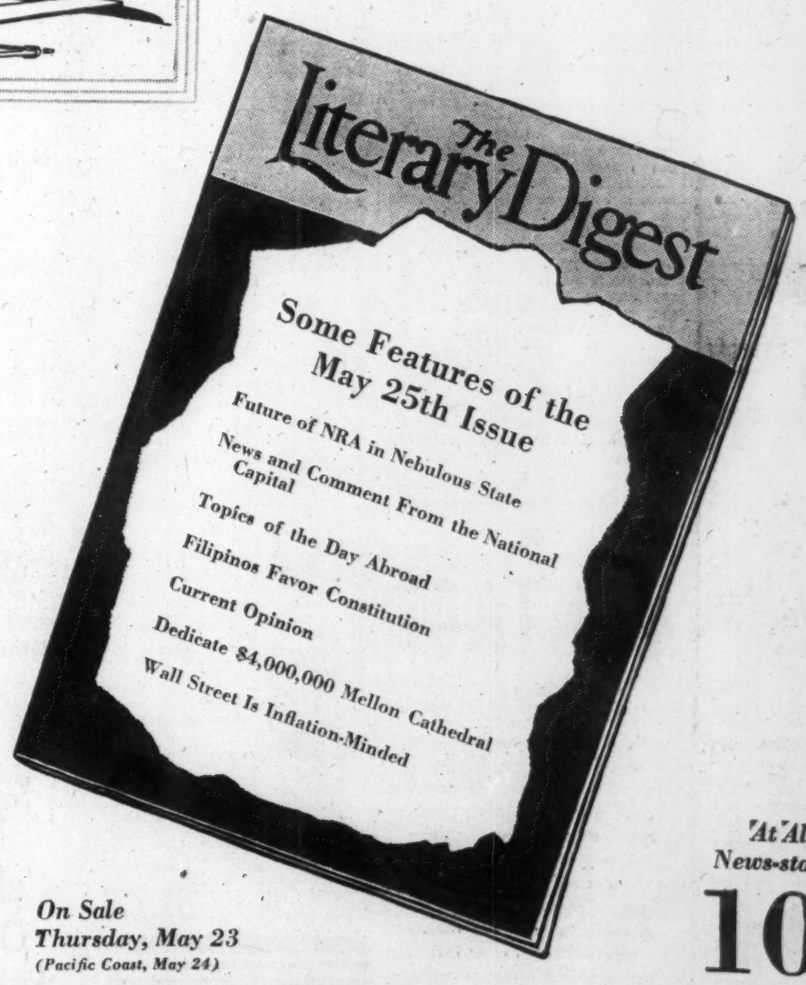
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First Relief Projects For Billion Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt stoutly upholds his schedules of pay for relief work and is prepared to defend any specific one of them, he indicated at his press conference an hour before leaving for the Capitol to deliver his veto message today.

He has also given verbal approval, he announced, to the initial schedule of more than $1,000,000,000 in work relief allotments which was presented at the last meeting of the "Round-Table" Committee supervising allocations.

But, "mandatory" allocations of projects already decided by Congress in advance will reduce the amount available for new and specific projects by from 25 to 50 per cent, the President stated. Among the mandatory orders are CCC allocations, highway construction, grade crossing elimination, and similar works.

One chief problem causing difficulty to the work administrators turns on relative expense of different types of relief work. The average amount of money, under the $4,000,000,000 allotment, needed to put 3,500,000 men and women at work, works out at some $1100 annually apiece. But many projects cost much more than that. Grade-crossing work costs about $2000 per employed man, because of the large cost of materials. The CCC averages $1200 per young man; highway work about $1500 per worker.

Thus, to employ enough workers, considerably cheaper projects have to be included in the State's remaining quota of work. Among these, in some states—he gave Alabama as an illustration—are building of rural schoolhouses, in which the school district furnishes the material, gives a bond for part of the remaining cost at a low interest rate and for a long period, and the work relief fund pays for the rest of the labor. The cost per head, under such an arrangement, works out far below the average. Similar is the building of wooden bridges over creeks in many sections of Alabama, or like situated states, where material costs are low.

In short, a process of cutting projects to fit the cloth of the money available and the unemployed in any given district, is now in full swing. Announcement of the mandatory as well as the supplementary allocations is expected in a few weeks.

Neutrality Reform To Be Put Directly Before the People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Senatorial champions of reform in neutrality legislation moved today to take their campaign to the people. The first of a series of mass meetings will be held next week in New York as a precursor of similar conferences planned in other parts of the country. The object of the campaign is to force through three pending bills to safeguard the United States in the event of a foreign war, before the conclusion of the present session of Congress.

The bills are the joint work of Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the munitions committee, and Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri. Senator Nye explained today that both he and Senator Clark would speak in New York next Monday, May 27, at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, which is likely to be followed by others.

Mayor LaGuardia is scheduled to preside. Revelations of big business profits in the World War and of the commercial forces that almost automatically tend to involve and entangle the United States in international disputes under the present loosely written neutrality codes have produced an almost evangelical zeal in many members of Congress to clean up the situation immediately.

According to Senator Nye, the three bills which have been offered jointly by himself and Senator Clark offer a complete neutrality program. One bill would regulate and restrict the issuance of passports to neutrals in a war zone; the second would restrict shipment of arms and ammunition; the third would deal with loans and supplies to the combatants.

Poetry Awards Announced

EVANSTON, Ill., May 23 (AP)—Winners of the annual awards of the College Poetry Society of America were announced May 21 by Prof. A. H. Nethercot of Northwestern University. George Abbe of the University of New Hampshire and Vernon Meyer of the University of Missouri tied for first place and for the Lawrence Tibbet award for the best narrative poem.

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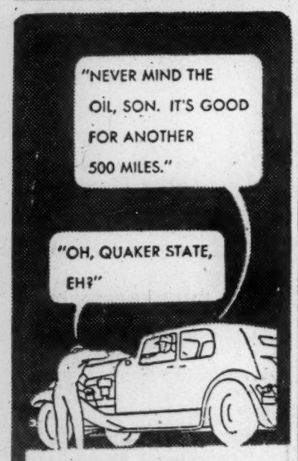

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Macon's Loss Left Mystery by Navy, But Wiley Lauded

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—In an official report, the Navy Department said today it was unable to determine whether wind or the giving way of the airship Macon's structure had caused the loss of the dirigible off the California coast.

Secretary Swanson announced his approval of the court of inquiry's report, which praised handling of the ship by Lieutenant Commander H. V. Wiley and "the conduct of every officer and man."

The court declared it was "of the opinion that no offenses have been committed and no blame incurred."

With the exception of a few life preservers, the craft was a complete loss.

The court, headed by Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin, said the first indication something was amiss occurred at 5:05 p. m., Feb. 12, 35 minutes before the Macon struck the water with a loss of two lives and injuries to a number of its personnel.

Wiley, who had been ordered to return to the Macon's base at Sunnyvale, Calif., directed the craft to the left to avoid a rain squall.

"At about this same time," the report said, "a decided lurch was felt in the ship, the wheels of the rudderman and elevator man were jerked from their hands, and it was evident that something unusual had occurred."

Illinois Sales Tax Raised to Assure Relief for Needy

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23 (AP)—The State's 1,200,000 needy today were assured of food and shelter soon, if not immediately. The assurance came with enactment by the Illinois Legislature of a law increasing the sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent to raise the $3,000,000 monthly which federal authorities asked the State to contribute toward the relief load.

Illinois emergency relief commission officials said last night they anticipated the Federal Government soon would send $5,000,000 to pay for the State's relief expenses for the remainder of this month. Gov. Henry Horner planned to confer with Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator in Washington or Cleveland, tomorrow.

Final action of the Legislature assuring the jobless relief came when reports were piling up that the needy were rapidly approaching the "danger line." Some aid, however, had been coming to them from counties, townships, friends and neighbors of the unfortunate. Federal funds of $9,000,000 a month were cut off May 1.

Alaskan Pioneers Draw for Farm Sites

PALMER, Alaska, May 23 (AP)—The second contingent of Middlewestern farmers, arriving yesterday at Seward aboard the army transport St. Mihiel, will be welcomed here by a public drawing for the 40-acre farm sites allotted them in the Federal rural rehabilitation colony.

The drawing will be for men only. The men will entrain for the Matanuska Valley as soon as each family's ton of household goods can be unloaded from the transport. The colonists already here will help the new arrivals to move their furniture, bedding and other articles into temporary tent dwellings.

When all is made ready, the women and children will follow the men to the valley. At first, the families will be housed in eight or 10 camps near their farm sites.

Italian Consul Reported Freed at Santo Domingo

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 22 (AP)—Business associates here were advised that Amadeo Barletta, honorary Italian consul in Santo Domingo who has been held incommunicado since April 4, charged with subversive activities, was unconditionally released yesterday afternoon. Mr. Barletta, they said, refused to pay the $4000 bail demanded.

Barletta was a business representative in Santo Domingo of the General Motors Export Corporation and the Penn Tobacco Company, both of which asked the Washington State Department to protect their interests in Santo Domingo after his arrest. The Italian Government also interested itself in the case.

A Man in the News

© Elzin Studio, New York

Edward Johnson
Opera Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EDWARD JOHNSON, elected to succeed Herbert Witherspoon as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, is an example of what can happen when a man really wants to study music.

His father and mother wanted him to be a lawyer. He had sung in an Episcopal choir, and he sang through his years at the University of Western Ontario. Then he told the family he would trade them music for the law. They didn't think any too well of the offer, but there seemed nothing much to be done about it. He set out for New York. The courtroom lost a fine voice.

There is something strange in Mr. Johnson's succeeding Herbert Witherspoon, for when Mr. Johnson first came to New York, he and Mr. Witherspoon sang together in the choir of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Studied in Florence

Mr. Johnson heard about Caruso's teacher in Florence, who was named Lombardi, and he set out for Florence to study with him. When he was ready for his début, he made it in "André Chenier" as Edoardo di Giovanni, because there was a prejudice in Italy at the time that no one could sing well and have an American name.

In 1920 he came back to the states, and he joined the Metropolitan in 1921. When he sang the role of Mr. Johnson in "The Girl of the Golden West," the audience chortled to see a tenor come on the operatic stage under his own name.

He plunged into the complicated, hard-working life of a man with an uncommonly wide range in opera characterization. He made a great reputation singing Parsifal. He had adventures as well as success. Singing Jose in "Carmen" one night, it was just as well that he is temperamentally equipped with a sense of humor, for a portion of Carmen's glistening black curls got hooked onto some falderal of Jose's fine uniform in such a manner as to leave the handsome young officer looking a great deal ornamented—with a curly black beard.

A Western Incident

There was the day when he was used as a sort of "exhibit A" by some earnest ladies in a western town who were trying to "interest" a man of substance in the community to do his financial duty by opera. He listened to Mr. Johnson sing and, nodding his head kindly, said: "Yes, yes, ladies; he has a fine voice, but then, of course, he'll never make the Metropolitan." Carrying the gentleman along to the point of active generosity was a nice problem in diplomacy in view of the fact that Mr. Johnson had then been a member of the Metropolitan for eight years.

A lot is said about jealousy among opera singers. There came a day when John McCormack was saluted as the greatest tenor in the world. Said McCormack: "Oh, you are mistaken! I'm not the greatest!"

"Who is?" asked a reporter.

"Edward Johnson is," said Mr. McCormack. "He not only is the best all-round tenor there is, but he has a good figure as well." Mr. McCormack had just emerged from a good-natured drubbing given him by one of his daughters on the subject of his physical resemblance to a certain idol in a joss house.

Exchange of Compliments

Told of this tribute to his voice and his appearance, Mr. Johnson turned the thing back to Mr. McCormack, saying to the reporter: "Oh, but no; John is just being nice. Who in this world can imagine that there is a greater tenor than John McCormack?" Thus are Mr. Johnson and Mr. McCormack unable to get together on the idea that Mr. Johnson is the greatest tenor in the world.

It is too soon to tell, but there is a lot of sighing today over the idea that Mr. Johnson's new duties will keep him from singing. But he has been the Metropolitan's only Pelleas, in Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande," and it is not likely that he will never appear in the role again.

Time for outside activities? Well, his house is a treasury of things he has collected around the world—Japanese porcelains, cinnebar boxes, jades; a portrait of Paganinni, a century old; scraps of priceless writing by one after another among the great in music.

Mr. Johnson is a Mason—a member of Adelphine Lodge, No. 348, F. & A. M. He is a Rotarian, and never goes into a town to sing without looking for the blue and gold sign. He is a Sinfonian, which means membership in the only Greek letter society there is in music. In fact, he is such an all-round man that they are rejoicing today at the Metropolitan, to a man.

J. M.

Mayor Blocks Plan For Denver Old-Age Pension Enactment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., May 23—Denver just came close to being the first to sample a plan with all the earmarks of the Townsend old-age pension system. But the proposal, which would have put a pension plan into effect under an amendment to the city charter, expired May 20 when the city council failed to muster a quorum to pass it over Mayor George Begole's veto.

And the city's voters, who expected to express their opinions on it in the election Tuesday, found the proposal missing from the ballot.

Originated by a local group of men with the idea of establishing what was known as an "old age retirement pension," the measure would have provided for the enactment of a 2 per cent tax on sales and transactions and on public and professional services to set up a fund to pay pensions of $200 a month.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, national leader of the Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., while in Denver last week vigorously protested against the amendment and forbade the use of his name in connection with it.

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Radio Services And Press Face Antitrust Suits

NEW YORK, May 22—A statement issued by the Transradio Press Service, Inc., here yesterday, declared that a suit charging the three major press associations and the two leading radio network systems with conspiracy in restraint of trade under the federal antitrust laws had been filed in the United States District Court.

"The suit was brought by the Transradio Press Service and its affiliate, the Radio News Association," the statement said. "They charged that the Associated Press, United Press and the Hearst-owned International News Service are conspiring with the networks to restrict the radio broadcast of news, and accused them of acts of unfair competition. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are named as parties to the conspiracy, as well as the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

"The suit charges the defendants with violation of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Federal Communications Act. It revolves around the press-radio agreement, which was allegedly drawn up among the defendants in 1934 to govern broadcasting of news.

"Acts of unfair competition charged against the A. N. P. A., the press associations or their spokesmen include:

"(A) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that Transradio and RNA are propaganda bureaus of the United States Government or some foreign government;

"(B) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that authentic news can be secured only from the defendant press associations and not from Transradio or RNA;

"(C) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that the news service of Transradio and RNA consists of 'pirated' news.

"(D) That they allegedly charged that advertisers might censor and edit Transradio and RNA news, whereas contracts for Transradio and RNA service contain clauses to protect the objective nature of the news.

"Damages of $977,500 are asked on behalf of Transradio and $192,500 on behalf of RNA."

Belgium Hastens Electrified Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The electrification of the Belgian railways is proceeding apace.

The National Society of Belgian Railroads has just authorized the expenditure of 71,000,000 Belgian francs, about $3,500,000, on the electrification of the Brussels-Antwerp line. The total cost of this development, including new rolling stock, will be 83,600,000 francs.

The single-line from Ghent-Saint Nicholas-Antwerp is being doubled at a cost of 18,000,000 francs.

Modern Mohammeds Transport Alpine Gardens to Cincinnati

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 23—Corners of Alpine meadows, carpeted with forget-me-nots and pinks and fringed with dwarf hemlocks and spruce not over eight inches tall, were transplanted here for the first national rock garden exhibition ever attempted.

Rare plants from remote corners of the world and complete rock gardens contested with each other for highest honors at the annual meeting of the American Rock Garden Society here recently.

Tons of rock and glorious plants were moved into a corner of Fleischmann Botanical Gardens for this unique display. Most of the gardens were outside, while the potted plants and tray gardens were shown in the garden's shelter house.

Dwarf Conifers Win Prize

The Rock Garden Society discussed problems in the making of these gardens and heard talks by Marcel Le Piniec, French rock garden expert, and by Montague Free, horticulturist of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Mr. Free was re-elected president of the society.

The display was the center of interest for the 300 delegates that gathered here as well as for several thousand gardeners from this section of the country.

The grand prize of the show went to C. K. Kern of Wyoming, Ohio, who built a garden including a very rare collection of dwarfed conifers. Mr. Kern depicted a section of Alpine scenery—a bit of a high mountain valley meadowland where phlox and azalea in the rich background of tall evergreens vied with low-growing Swiss flowers, nested among runted hemlocks for the richer profusion of color.

Rare semperivums, gentians, sedums and saxifrage gathered from Greece, Palestine, Italy, North Africa, Syria, Asia Minor and North America gave garden enthusiasts new ideas for plants that could be added to their rock beds.

Tells of Moraine Garden

Hundreds of these each with a shape or color so unusual that spectators bent over them long enough to make the flow of visitors through the shelter house a problem.

And for those seeking new beauty for their back yard plot, Victor Ries, floriculture specialist of the extension service of Ohio State University, explained how to make a moraine garden—a specially irrigated miniature garden which provides the proper growing conditions for the rarest of Alpine plants.

So with an offering of the smallest tray garden covering only six square feet of space while displaying 32 different plants in a miniature garden scene with walks, pool and bridges up to a huge rock garden filling 200 square feet, the society counted its first exhibition a success.

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Old Pitching Tales Retold By Former Ace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Johnson was in a reminiscent mood yesterday and when the former pitching ace feels that way, it is well to listen. We were sitting in the Cleveland dugout watching the Indians, Johnson's club, go through their routine batting practice. The little white American League baseball was whistling to the wide open spaces of the outfield. A few reached the bleachers and one cleared the fence in left-centerfield, which is quite a hit in Fenway Park.

"We had some great pitching battles in this old Fenway Park before the lively ball came into the American League," began Johnson. "And I sometimes think that the majority of fans would rather watch those close ones than they would the slugging matches of today."

Someone asked Johnson to relate a few of the greatest games he has pitched in. Was there any one that stands out above the rest?

"There were a number of games that were thrills for me," he continued. "Of course when I first started out as a rookie with the Washington club, every victory was a thrill. Those wins looked a lot bigger then than they did later on.

"As I look back, I believe there are two games that stand out above the rest. One was the first game of the 1924 World Series and the other was a no-hitter I pitched right in this park against the Red Sox on July 1, 1920.

"Washington won the pennant in 1924. It was our first flag and we took it by beating out the Yankees by two games. As we went into the World Series with the Giants, it was a fact that I was reaching the end of my pitching career. I guess everyone wanted to see me make good in my first World Series and you can bet I wanted to myself. People sent telegrams from all over the country. My mother came all the way from Coffeyville, Kan., to watch me pitch the opener. President and Mrs. Coolidge were guests of the Washington club and if I remember correctly it was the first time in history that a Chief Executive had witnessed the World Series opener.

"I lost that game to Art Nehf in 12 innings, 4 to 3, but the reaction of that great home crowd was a thrill I shall never forget. They appreciated the fact that I was nearly pitching my head off to win.

"I had many a great fight here in Boston. The Red Sox always seemed to have a strong defensive ball club, one that is hard to beat. The Washington club played several 1-to-0 games here a few years back. There was a fellow named Johnson on the Red Sox staff who always gave me plenty of trouble. He wasn't much of a pitcher against anyone else, but he could always give me a battle. Joe Wood was a great pitcher. He and I fought it out many times.

"Another one of my best games was pitched against Wood, and I lost that also. It was back in 1912, and as the game had been advertised for a week in advance, the crowd overflowed onto the field, making ground rules necessary all around the diamond. Wood won this game, 1 to 0, when our right-fielder momentarily fumbled a grounder and allowed a runner to score from first base on a single. But win or lose, those were grand duels. I would like to see more of them today."

Old timers agree that Walter Johnson is the greatest pitcher the American League has seen. The same experts have voted Christy Mathewson as the outstanding National Leaguer. Who was the greater of the two? No one can tell. Some say Johnson, giving him the edge because he spent most of his best years with Washington when that club was deep in the second division of the American League.

Now he is a manager. To date he hasn't been very successful, but from all appearances, he is going to be very shortly. His Cleveland Indians are one of the favorites in this year's flag race. They have pitching, hitting and a good defense. Right now they are in a batting slump. When they snap out of it things will be different.

Yesterday at Fenway Park they hit hard enough to win an ordinary ball game, but their pitching was not effective enough to keep the Red Sox from bouncing balls off the fence. The Tribe touched big Wes Ferrell for a home run, triple, three doubles, three singles and five runs in the first four innings, which should have been lead enough for Monte Pearson. Boston broke out with a six-run rally in the fifth, however, and Pearson broke for the showers. It was Ferrell's sixth victory of the season.

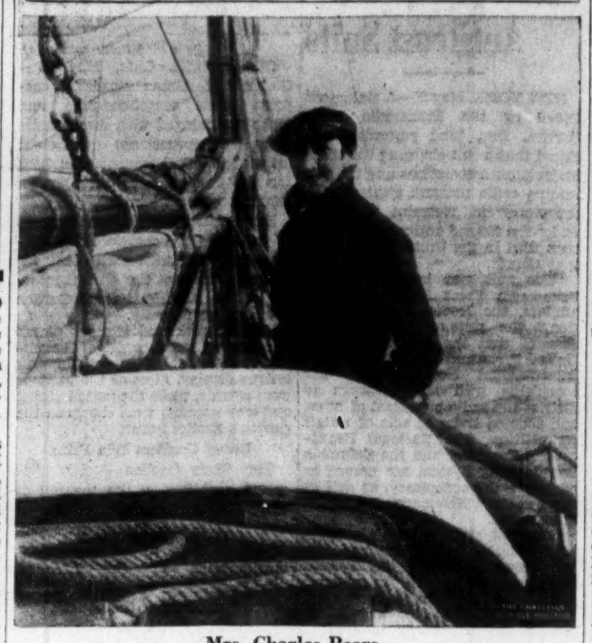
Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

May 23, 1910

IN ONE of the best games played in Boston this season, the Chicago Americans defeated the home club, 4 to 3, in the fifteenth inning. Ed Walsh pitched the entire game for Chicago and Hall did likewise for the losers. Duffy Lewis, Boston outfielder, made a remarkable catch in the seventh inning, jumping high in the air for a line drive hit by Payne. Lewis fell after making the catch, but held the ball.

A Jolly Sailor Girl



Mrs. Charles Pears

Skipper in chief of the Union of Women Seafarers, a new British sailing force, Mrs. Pears, known to a wide British yachting public by the pen-name of Peter Gerard, is one of the most enthusiastic and efficient women sailors in the world. She is a member of the Royal Harwich Club and the Little Snip Club, and aboard her seven-ton yacht Juanita (flagship of the seafarers) she has taught more than 60 women to sail.

Sporting Around the Hub

Seeded Players Catch Up With Kay Winthrop

RAIN and cold weather threatened to drive the contestants in the Massachusetts women's tennis championship tournament indoors at The Country Club, Brookline, this morning, but the sun came out shortly after noon, allowing the schedule to get under way.

Yesterday, the second, third and fourth seeded players caught up with Katharine Winthrop, the defending champion, who reached the third round on the opening day. Marjorie L. Sachs, No. 2, dropped a set in winning her second-round match from Ottilie M. Gaertner, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; third-seeded Virginia Ellis had a battle with Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, losing the first set at 1—6, but came back to win the next two at 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. John L. Bremer, No. 4, also dropped a set in defeating Rosamond Gardiner, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Doubles got off to a good start yesterday, only one first-round match being held over. Topseeded Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, nee Palfrey, and Kay Winthrop won easily from Marion Sleeper and Mrs. J. B. Pierce, 6—0, 6—1.

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Harvard Nine Plays at Home—Harvard's chances of winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship will be decided in Boston in three league games this week-end, a double header being scheduled with Cornell tomorrow and a single game with Dartmouth on Saturday. Play will be started at 3 o'clock both afternoons.

The Crimson, beaten by Dartmouth in a hectic 7-to-6 game at Hanover, N. H., last week-end, can tie Dartmouth in the league by winning the three games, in which event, each team will have won seven games and lost two with three games to play. Of Harvard's remaining games, one is with Princeton and the other two with Yale.

Cornell's team is at the top of its game. The Ithacans have won their last three games, defeating Columbia 17 to 21 and 3 to 1 and Yale 4 to 3.

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Waban Boy Wins Maine Title—Robert F. Ashley Jr. '36 of Bowdoin College yesterday won the Maine intercollegiate tennis championship singles title at Lewiston, defeating a teammate, Joseph L. Fisher '35 of Pawtucket, R. I., 6—4, 6—6, 6—4, 6—2. A Bowdoin team won the doubles also when two pairs representing that college reached the final. Ashley and Thomas defeated Fisher and Woodger in three hard-fought sets, 9—7, 6—4, 8—6.

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Oarsmen Off to Annapolis Tonight—Harvard's varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews will row at Annapolis on Saturday with the two varsity crews meeting United States Naval Academy and University of Pennsylvania and the freshmen rowing the Navy plebes. The freshman crew will leave Boston at 6 o'clock tonight and the varsity crews will leave at 9. All three crews will row at Annapolis tomorrow. The regular Crimson shells were crated and shipped yesterday morning.

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Wright to Play in Canada—Fred Wright, who will go after his seventh amateur Massachusetts golf title at Brae Burn, has decided to play in every team match and tournament he possibly can this year. He plans to compete in the Canadian amateur and Bay State open next month. All this competition, he feels, should enable him to get somewhere in the United States amateur this year.

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Novice Roller Skating—Chairman William P. Long of the Boston Park Commission announces that the finals of the playground boys and girls roller skating contests will be held on Saturday at 10:30 a. m. at the Park Drive Roadway along the Fens Stadium, in conjunction with the ERA. A total of 142 will compete.

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Detroit vs. Red Sox—The Detroit Tigers, present American League champions, play the second game of their series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon starting at 3 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day, and all women will be admitted to the grandstand on payment of the 10-cent government tax.

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Model Yacht Racing Sunday—Model yachting enthusiasts from every nook and corner of New England and the Atlantic coast will gather at the Esplanade pool, between the Harvard and West Boston bridges on the Boston side of the Charles River, on Sunday to compete for the Chester I. Campbell Cup. The races will be held under the auspices of the Boston Model Yacht Club.

Any club which is a member of the Model Yacht Racing Association of America may challenge for the Campbell trophy. Last year's winner of the Campbell Cup was Pal, owned by William A. Wadsworth of the Wakefield M. Y. C. Wadsworth will defend under the Boston M. Y. C. colors Sunday.

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Here and There—Boston University will enter a freshman relay team to compete for the first time in the New England intercollegiate track meet at Portland, Maine, tomorrow and Saturday . . . Harvard's 150-pound varsity crew has drawn Lane 6 in the American Henley regatta to be rowed at Philadelphia Saturday . . . Tufts almost scored a clean sweep over Rhode Island State in tennis at Medford yesday, winning 8 to 1 . . . University of New Hampshire has re-elected Robert C. Funston of Schenectady, N. Y., captain of the varsity track team . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., member of the Harvard junior varsity crew which will compete at Annapolis this week end, may take some of his pals on a visit to the White House after the races . . . Tufts won an 8-to-3 baseball victory over the American International College in Springfield yesterday.

Over the Net

Tilden Insures Net Trophies

BIG BILL TILDEN'S collection of tennis cups, bowls, trays and medals, which he won as an amateur player, has been insured for $10,000. Included in the collection is the three-year United States lawn tennis championship cup, in competition from 1911 to 1922. Inscribed on it are the names of some of the most notable players produced in the last 25 years. The California comet, Maurice E. McLaughlin; R. N. (Dick) Williams and William (Little Bill) Johnston won legs on the cup. Tilden took permanent possession because he was the first to win three legs.

Other trophies in the collection include the Renshaw Cup (England) which Tilden won at Wimbledon; Olympic Medal, 1920; King's Medal, All-England Club, 1920; world championship medals of 1920 and 1921; French Medal and the United States L. T. A. Jubilee Medals.

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Canadian Girls on Way to England—Caroline Deacon and Eleanor Young of Vancouver, two of the leading women tennis players in Canada, will sail tomorrow from Montreal in the Alaunia for England where they will join M. Laird Watt and Robert D. (Bobby) Murray. These four players are being sent on a tour of England and Scotland by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. Marcel Rainville, the Dominion champion, and Roland Longtin, now in France, were sent overseas by the French-Canadian clubs of Montreal.

Misses Deacon and Young stopped off at Toronto and practiced at the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club. They also took advantage of the courtesies accorded by the Mount Royal and Montreal indoor tennis clubs.

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South American Star Improves—Anita Lizana, 20-year-old champion of Chile and South America, made up for her defeat in the third round of the British hard-court championship at Bournemouth recently. She won the women's singles final at Hurlingham, defeating Mrs. Strawson in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Lizana won the Tally-Ho tournament shortly after arriving in England for the first time. She is now playing in the French hard-court championships and plans to compete at Wimbledon.

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Alison Wins Golf Tourney—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texas tennis star who is scheduled to go abroad with the United States Davis Cup team, has been mixing golf with his tennis practice for about three months. Recently he won a flight championship at the Chevy Chase Club. He qualified with an 84 and then defeated Ralph Gibson of Washington, 3 and 2, to win the third flight. Allison says tennis interferes with his golf, but golf does not bother his tennis.

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Perry Visits Scotland—Fred Perry, who is this week competing in the French hard-court championships, recently made his first visit to Scotland with an English team. England won the first eight rubbers at Glasgow and so made certain of the match, which comprises 15.

Northeastern Coaching School

By a Staff Writer

No efforts are being spared to make the Northeastern University Annual Coaching School another huge success. Courses in football, basketball, training and care of athletes are offered during the week beginning June 24 through 29 at 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Prof. E. S. Parsons and Al McCoy have lined up Frank Thomas of Alabama, Dick Harlow of Harvard, Jock Sutherland of Pittsburgh, Andy Kerr of Colgate, Hunk Anderson of Notre Dame, Joe McKenney of Boston College, Tony Hinkle of Butler and Doc Kontoff of Northeastern for instructors.

Just Another Oarsman

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 23 (AP)—So far as the Naval Academy is concerned, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. will be just another oarsman in the Harvard-Pennsylvania-Navy regatta here Saturday. No plans for a meeting between President Roosevelt and his son, a member of the Harvard crew squad, have been included in the official program for the President's visit here Saturday. Young Roosevelt will be entertained by the midshipmen and quartered in Bancroft Hall until the races for the Adams Cup.

Scottish All-Stars Win, 3-1

TORONTO, May 23 (AP)—The touring Scottish all-star soccer team made a successful debut in its invasion of Canada last night, defeating a picked team of Toronto players 3 to 1. The game was a close-fought battle until half-time, which ended 1-all. In the last half, however, the Scots opened up a brilliant passing attack to count twice.

College Tennis Results

Brown 9, Holy Cross 0.
Providence 5, Tufts 4, Clark 4.
Tufts 8, R. I. State 1.
West Point 7, Colgate 2.
Williams 7, Amherst 2.

College Golf Result

Holy Cross 3, Amherst 3.

English Girls Win From Helen Jacobs And Mme. R. Mathieu

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—Two English stars, Adeline Yorke and R. Mary Hardwick, produced one of the biggest surprises of the French hard-court tennis championships today by eliminating Helen H. Jacobs, American champion, and her French partner, Mme. René Mathieu, in the third round of the women's doubles, 7-5, 0-6, 6-4.

Simultaneously, the Australian team of Vivian B. McGrath and Don P. Turnbull became the first combination to enter the semifinals of the men's doubles by defeating Christian Boussus and Marcel Bernard, high-ranking French players, 7-5, 6-2, 9-11, 1-6, 6-3 in a hard-fought match.

The English girls took everything the American and French No. 1 players had to offer as they banged away at the baseline for a victory. Miss Jacobs appeared to tire early in the match and her opponents played to her errors throughout.

The American contingent kept one player in the women's doubles, however, when Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., teamed with Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, the French star, to eliminate C. Rosambert and Arlette Neufeld of France, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2 to move into the semifinals.

Haines and Kilroe Show Improvement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Rowland B. Haines and Edwin L. Kilroe, Columbia University Club, displayed great improvement in the technique of doubles play in squash tennis yesterday, when they won their second-round match in the Heights Casino invitation tournament from the strong Harvard Club pair, Otis C. Stanton and Joseph Larocque, 15-10, 15-11, 11-15, 15-10. In their first-round match, there had been considerable interference, but yesterday they worked well together, and with further play are likely to develop into one of the strongest teams in the game.

Another second-round victory went to a new pair from the Yale Club, who have done little playing in singles, but worked out a fine doubles combination. They were Robert J. Larner and W. W. Holden, and they conquered another Harvard Club team, F. S. Miley and Denning Miller, also in four games, scored at 15-12, 6-15, 15-9, 15-11.

The third match of the day went to a strong Princeton club team, Clark H. Donner and Louis B. Dalley, who swamped a team composed of Dr. W. E. Lawrence, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Philip B. Lawrence, Essex Club, in straight games, 15—7, 15—12, 15—10.

The remainder of the second round will be played this evening, as well as one of the quarterfinals, and will be closely watched, as the teams have now sufficient experience to show the possibilities of the new game.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	21	13	.618
Buffalo	15	12	.571
Newark	18	14	.563
Baltimore	18	16	.529
Montreal	16	16	.500
Syracuse	15	18	.455
Rochester	14	17	.452
Albany	10	22	.313

Results May 22

Syracuse 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 6, Toronto 5.
Baltimore 17, Albany 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	8	.704
Brooklyn	18	12	.600
Chicago	15	11	.577
St. Louis	16	13	.552
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	8	17	.320
Boston	8	17	.320

Results May 22

New York 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	30	13	.698
Los Angeles	31	15	.674
San Francisco	22	21	.512
Holywood	21	23	.477
Seattle	18	24	.429
Portland	18	25	.419
Sacramento	18	27	.400
Missions	17	27	.386

Results May 22

Portland 11, Sacramento 9.
Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 12, Missions 1.
Seattle 10, San Francisco 7.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	18	9	.667
New York	17	12	.586
Cleveland	15	11	.577
Boston	15	12	.556
Detroit	15	13	.536
Washington	14	14	.500
Philadelphia	8	17	.320
St. Louis	5	19	.208

Results May 22

Boston 12, Cleveland 5.
New York 13, Chicago 5.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	21	11	.656
St. Paul	18	11	.621
Milwaukee	15	10	.600
Indianapolis	15	11	.577
Columbus	15	15	.500
Kansas City	11	13	.458
Toledo	12	21	.364
Louisville	7	22	.241

Results May 22

Minneapolis 10, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 10, Milwaukee 9.
One game postponed.

College Lacrosse Result

Rutgers 13, Pennsylvania 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Open Qualifiers Now Known

WITH the playing of the Chicago district qualification for the United States open golf championship tournament last Monday, all of the 162 players who will be entitled to start in the championship proper at the Oakmont course next month are now known, and, with few exceptions, the prominent stars of the game are qualified for the championship. Among the leading casualties are Bill Mehlhorn, Clarence Clark, Willie Klein and Joe Ezar of the professionals and S. Davidson Herron, amateur champion in 1919; Max R. Marston, amateur champion in 1923; Scotty Campbell, twice amateur champion of Canada, and Johnny Fischer, Univeristy of Michigan star and member of last year's Walker Cup team, among the amateurs.

Interesting Features of Qualifications

There were two or three interesting features in connection with the qualifying-round play worthy of special note. The lowest score of the day was made by a golfer in the Baltimore district by the name of Ralph Beach. His card was 68—69 for a total of 137. To William Roach of the Cincinnati district went the next best card, one stroke more than the winner. Neither one of these two players is mentioned as among the favorites for the title now held by Olin Dutra. Another interesting feature is to be found in the cards turned in by those players who qualified on the Oakmont course, where the tournament is to be held. The best card there was by Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, who had a 150, and the course offered such difficulties that a card of 162 won a place for Bob Graham of Pittsburgh. This was six strokes more than the next highest card to qualify. No wonder they are saying that the championship card this year is going to be a high one.

Wide World
Craig Wood

Wood Gets Another Chance

Probably no qualifier received as much satisfaction over getting into the coming tournament as did Craig Wood of Deal, N. J. It will be recalled that Wood was disqualified from last year's tournament for playing the wrong ball in the second round after having turned in a 75 for the first day's play on the Merion Cricket Club course. Wood qualified with a fine 142 in the Metropolitan district, and appears to be at the top of his game. The Deal professional is one of the best of the money players, and it was greatly regretted that such a mistake should have eliminated him in 1934.

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Even Better Than Good

Univeristy of Oklahoma sent three of its varsity sports teams to Lincoln, Neb., last week end to compete in three Big Six Conference championship tournaments. The result was three victories for the Sooners, as they won the track meet by a margin of 12½ points over the runner-up; they won the golf championship with a margin of 58 strokes over the runnerup, and they took the tennis team championship by a margin of two points over the runnerup. This reminds us of the story about the teacher who asked the boy how much 2 x 2 are, and he said 4. Then she asked how much 3 x 3 are, and he said 9, then 4 x 4, and he said 16. To commend the boy she said to him: "That is good, Johnnie," to which Johnnie replied: "Good nothing, Teacher, that's perfect."

Federal Relief Credited With Recreation Increase

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 23—What federal relief funds have done for public recreation in the United States is reviewed briefly in a report by the National Recreation Association here today, when it credited this agency with giving organized play the biggest impetus it has ever known. The number of cities reporting organized recreation increased from 1036 in 1933 to 2190 last year and expenditures from $27,065,854 to $41,864,630, it says, adding that 90 per cent of the public funds were spent in cities already having recreational systems.

This work provided facilities and activities for hundreds of thousands of children, youths and adults who otherwise would have been idle in their spare time, the report continues. The result was, it says, that seasonal attendance at outdoor playgrounds, exclusive of other areas, was 300,000,000 in 1934, as compared with 234,000,000 the previous year, and at indoor centers was 75,000,000—an increase of 15,000,000 over 1933.

Bed a Roosevelt Might Have Used Sells for Dime

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—A white iron double bed from the famous Ansley Wilcox home where Theodore Roosevelt took the oath as President was sold yesterday for 10 cents at an auction to clear the building for use as a Roosevelt memorial.

Spirited bidding, but low prices marked the sale of all furniture in tre home except that in the room where Roosevelt slept and where he took the oath of office after the assassination of President McKinley.

College Baseball Results

Albright 11, Lebanon Valley 10.
Armour Tech 7, Lake Forest 6.
Colgate 9, West Point 2.
Cornell 10, Rochester 0.
Dayton 7, Miami 3.
Delaware 5, Penn M. C. 3.
Fordham 4, Brooklyn 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 6, South Dakota 1.
Holy Cross 5, Springfield 2.
Lehigh 7, Rutgers 4.
Lowell T. S. 10, Clark 4.
Maine 11, Bates 0.
Mass. State 17, Worcester P. I. 12.
Minnesota 13, South Dakota 2.
Moravian 9, Elizabethtown 5.
Mt. St. Mary's 7, Gettysburg 3.
New Hampshire 8, Dartmouth 8.
Norwich 6, Vermont 1.
Penn State 8, Dickinson 1.
Providence 7, R. I. State 6.
Richmond 7, North Carolina 0.
St. Lawrence 10, Middlebury 9.
Trinity 6, Wesleyan 5.
Tufts 8, American I. C. 3.
Villanova 10, Temple 1.
Williams 4, Amherst 2.
Wooster 19, Kent 9.
Yale 6, Brown 4.

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Hudson Motor Co. Reports Improved Capital Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 23—Hudson Motor Car Company reports net profits for April on a very satisfactory basis and the company's working capital position further improved, according to R. D. Chapin, president of the company.

"Retail sales of cars in the United States during the first four months of 1935," Mr. Chapin stated, "make an exceptionally favorable showing. Actual sales during this period totaled 26,238 cars, a gain of 27.9 per cent compared with sales of 20,507 cars in the like period last year, which total in turn represented a gain of 137.9 per cent compared with 1933."

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	22	14	.611
Memphis	21	16	.568
New Orleans	17	16	.515
Chattanooga	18	17	.514
Nashville	18	17	.514
Birmingham	17	17	.500
Little Rock	14	19	.424
Knoxville	11	22	.333

Results May 22

Atlanta 5, New Orleans 4 (11 innings).
Memphis 4, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 6, Little Rock 5.
Birmingham 7, Knoxville 6.

Swetonic Is Released

PITTSBURGH, May 23 (AP)—Steve Swetonic, pitcher, who has been engaged in an "off again on again" act on the pirates roster, last night was given his unconditional release. Swetonic was out of the game almost all of last season.

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Reichswehr Regains Power Eclipsed After Versailles; Conscription Aids Move

German conscription of an army including 36 divisions — in that brief statement is summed up Berlin's revolt against military clauses of Versailles. The situation is discussed in four articles, of which the second follows.

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reichswehr is rapidly regaining in the Third Reich the position it occupied in prewar Germany.

It has come triumphantly through the troublous years since 1919 and is today the supreme organ of the state and the symbol of the nation's "will to power."

During this period the Reichswehr has successfully solved three problems, vital to the maintenance of the exceptional esteem in which it is held by the German nation. It was called upon to reorganize itself in accordance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty, to keep itself free from all party politics during the Weimar regime, and to work out a modus vivendi with National Socialism which would ultimately make the Reichswehr once more the "sole bearer of arms in the nation."

Army Potentialities

The reorganization of the Reichswehr under compulsion from the victorious powers, in the aftermath of a lost war and among a people seething with discontent, was no easy task. But German organizing ability, under the able leadership of Gen. Hans von Seeckt, succeeded so well that a decade later the military attachés of different powers in Berlin could report that the German army, though inferior in numbers, was not behind the French, Russian or Italian armies in quality, and had vast potentialities.

The Versailles Treaty, in the opinion of most Germans, sought not only to destroy the German army, but also to annihilate, once and for all, the military virtues in the German people. Not only did it seek to remove the picture of the soldier from public life, General von Seeckt wrote in his book on the Reichswehr (1933), but through the abolition of military conscription it sought to take away the obvious, general and natural training of the broad masses of the people to the state idea and to prevent their learning the lessons of order, discipline, comradeship and selflessness.

Kept Out of Politics

This attempt, as has been proved by later developments, served only to increase the persistent resistance of the German and to enable political capital to be made out of "the stain upon the national honor." In this way, it did much to ensure National Socialist success.

Particularly important from the point of view of its prestige at home was the Reichswehr's non-interference in party politics under postwar parliamentary Germany. It acted upon Treitschke's well-known dictum (regarding nineteenth century Spain) that "no more terrible pestilence is thinkable than that of an army which debates and divides itself up into parties."

By its non-party, super-party attitude, the Reichswehr has held the nation together through all its storm and stress. The Weimar Republic was only an interlude in German history, but even during that period the prestige of the army officer stood high and the Reichswehr tradition was kept alive by former President Paul von Hindenburg and by such organizations as the Stahlhelm, Kyffhäuserbund, and so on.

The people in general, especially the middle class, continued to regard the army as a school of discipline, authority and obedience; the Reichswehr officer lost little of his former appeal. Nobody, not even the Socialists, could interfere with impunity with the Reichswehr, which appeared to most people as the one protection between the state and anarchy. The Reichswehr became a significant force in internal politics only in 1932 under Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who was shot during the cleanup of June 30, 1934.

Relations to Third Reich

The third important problem which the Reichswehr had to solve was that of its relations to the Third Reich. On many occasions during the past two years it appeared as though a clash over fundamental issues was inevitable. But those who entertained such fears evidently forgot that even before National Socialism came to power, its leader had given clear indications of his attitude toward the Reichswehr.

In an official brochure published at the end of 1934, Maj. H. Foertsch wrote that before he became Chancellor, Adolf Hitler had "in a conversation with a high officer declared that in postwar Germany, there were only two great accomplishments, the building up of the National Socialist movement, and of the Wehrmacht (military forces)." In September, 1933, after he had been eight months in office, Herr Hitler openly acknowledged the help which his party had received from the Reichswehr, when he said that "had the army not been on our side in the days of the revolution, we should not be here today."

The similarity of outlook between the leaders of the Third Reich and of the Reichswehr is also shown in the statement in the aforementioned brochure that "What the National Socialist revolution strove for was also the desire of the Wehrmacht."

Storm Troops

But similarity of outlook did not prevent the appearance of much friction, particularly through the existence of such semimilitary forces as the S. A. (storm troops) and the S. S. (Hitler's private guard), some of whose leaders would have liked to have more control over the Reichswehr and its activities. Outstanding among these latter appears to have been Capt. Ernst Röhm. The "cleanup" of June 30 removed the last real rival to the Reichswehr as "the only bearer of arms" in the state.

The S. A., though still in existence, is not the power it was 12 months ago, and today its activities as the instrument of the National Socialist Party, "the bearer of the political will" of the nation, are clearly defined.

The outcome of this clear, unambiguous acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Reichswehr, in the military sphere, which has been repeated by Herr Hitler in many speeches during the past nine months, has been the complete acceptance by the army of the new political order.

"As monarchist as was the old army in prewar days, so National Socialist must be the present armed forces," according to the brochure by Major Foertsch. "The oath sworn by all ranks of the Reichswehr on Aug. 2, 1934," it continues, "the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, establishes the indissoluble connection of the German soldiery with the National Socialist idea. The oath to the leader of the German Reich and nation, Adolf Hitler, is the strongest tie ever made on behalf of a united, free and strong Germany."

In consequence, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Defense Minister, has declared that "the army defends the German nation and its 'Lebensraum' (place in the sun). It serves Der Führer with unreserved confidence and the nation through its enthusiastic adherence to the common National Socialist idea, to which Germany is indebted for its rebirth."

Looking back over the developments of the past two years, it becomes clear that the moment for increasing the Reichswehr and introducing military conscription was due on March 16 last. The Saar had been officially returned to Germany just a fortnight earlier, on March 1, so that this important postwar restoration could not be interfered with by foreign powers. The agreement between the Reichswehr and the National Socialist Party had supplied the inner political clarification necessary before conscription could be introduced.

Finally, Germany could always turn to the other signatories of the Versailles Treaty and say that they had refused to keep their promise to disarm, so that this country must now look to its own defense in its own way.

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World Wheat Pact Hangs in Balance

Whether one of the first large-scale efforts for international economic co-operation will be preserved after a two-year trial is the issue foremost at the wheat parley in London.

Wheat has been called the basic raw material. It led in efforts for world economic collaboration when the Wheat Pact was concluded, two years ago. Now the pact is expiring. Can it and should it be renewed? The first of three articles on these questions follows.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—The International Wheat Agreement needs help. In another two months it will have completed its allotted two years' run and may lapse—unless renewed.

The 21 governments that brought it into being are meeting here again to see whether the pact can be prolonged, for the good of the wheat farmers and of the rest of the world.

What is at stake is nothing less than the success or failure of the first full-scale experiment of planned international economy. When the wheat pact was born, it was hailed by Mr. M. L. Wilson of the American Department of Agriculture as "a step which may prove as far-reaching in the history of the world's economic progress as was the formation of the League of Nations . . . in the fields of politics and government."

Fall of Prices

On the eve of the second World Economic Conference, in 1933, the preparatory commission charged with clearing the ground for the conference found that "a greater freedom of international trade is not the sole remedy for the present crisis." It definitely came to the conclusion that, because of the "profound disorganization of production and distribution, joint action by the governments is necessary for the recovery of an economic system threatened by bankruptcy."

At about the same time, the Economic Committee of the League of Nations reported that the effects of the precipitous fall in prices since the beginning of the world slump were "truly disastrous." "Wheat dominates perhaps all other raw materials," the committee declared, "both in respect of the quantity and the value of production and of its share in world trade. The rise in grain prices would soon make itself felt on the prices of other products, whether vegetable or animal."

Women Grew Wheat

Before the slump, the 1922-29 average price of a bushel of wheat offered in the British market was 148 pre-devaluation gold cents. By 1933-34, the price of similar wheat had fallen to 43 gold cents—a 70 per cent drop—caused principally by a world glut.

During the World War, while the men were fighting, wheat growing in Europe was left to the women and children. Not enough was grown, a great deal of it was bought from overseas, from the United States Canada, Argentina and Australia.

By 1933, when the Wheat Pact was signed, the United States had increased its wheat acreage since 1909-13 by 24 per cent, Canada by 62 per cent, Australia by 50 per cent and Argentina by 18 per cent—a total increase of 43,000,000 acres.

The Big Four of the wheat world—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—and the Danubian exporters agreed to restrict production to get rid of the existing surpluses within two years, the duration of the pact. They also undertook not to export more than certain fixed maximum quotas during the two years.

Pact at Stake

On their part, the importing countries agreed not to take advantage of this voluntary reduction by the exporters. They therefore promised not to increase production and to reduce their tariff duties against imported wheat as soon as its price in Liverpool averaged 63 gold cents a bushel for 16 consecutive weeks.

After nearly two years' working of the pact, the hoped-for higher prices have not materialized. During April-May, 1935, a bushel of wheat still only fetched 46 gold cents instead of the 63 gold cents set out in the pact as the minimum objective.

Yet so convinced are the Governments of the need for an international pact as a first step in regulated world production and exports that last year they unanimously recommended its continuance for another two years. Failure of the Big Four to agree on their respective export quotas now threatens this first attempt at world economic planning.

© Sport and General

Delegates to the Wheat Advisory Committee in London
L. V. Steere, American, Left; John I. McFarland, Canadian, Center, and Milivoj Pilja of Yugoslavia

Trade Overtaxes British Canals In Sharp Upturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Trade is returning to English canals quicker than existing boats can deal with it, it was revealed here at the recent annual meeting of the Grand Union Canal Company.

The total tonnage carried on the company's canal in 1934 was 52,703 tons greater than in 1933, and this despite a year of abnormal drought which enforced a number of restrictions.

With regard to the future, Mr. W. H. Curtis, chairman of the company, said he was optimistic. "We have really been deluged with inquiries from all directions," he said, "but owing to shortage of canal boats for long distance traffic we have had to turn down trade."

A large program of boat building, however, is now being carried through and orders have been placed for nearly 100 boats, some of which have already been launched. The new boats are up-to-date, with electric light and engines of little vibration run on heavy oil.

As a result of the big scheme of improvement lately carried out on the canal, new trade is being developed. More interest, Mr. Curtis said, is being taken all round in canal transport. In the present congested state of the roads, every day becoming worse, the company is bound to profit by the regularity with which it is able to deal with goods suitable for canal transport.

Mr. Curtis mentioned that experiments were now being made with a £1200 motor barge, 12 feet 6 inches in width, which would be able to go out on the Thames and pick up cargo from alongside a ship at the dock or in the river and take it through the canal to Birmingham without transshipment.

Manchester Chemists Succeed in Isolating Heavy Oxygen Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Heavy oxygen water, which, it is claimed, will be of great use in research into advanced chemical reaction, has been produced here by Mr. J. M. Herbert and Prof. M. Polyani of Manchester University.

Heavy oxygen was first isolated some two years ago by Prof. Hertz in Berlin, but this is the first time that it has been produced in appreciable concentration in Great Britain. Like the heavy hydrogen water, heavy oxygen water is contained in ordinary water, but only in the proportion of one part in 500, and it is more difficult to isolate. At present the exceedingly complicated apparatus which has to be used can only produce the very small quantity of one third of a grain a day.

Research chemists regard this isolation of heavy oxygen from water as of great importance in natural scientific chemistry. In simple language it is explained that ordinary water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen in each molecule. The hydrogen atoms have an atomic weight of 1, and oxygen of 16, the total atomic weight per molecule thus being 18. But in heavy oxygen water the oxygen atom's weight is 18 and the total weight thus becomes 20, which makes it 11 per cent heavier than ordinary water.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Four

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. When the intruders took to the woods again, they carried with them Mrs. Snow, her four-year-old daughter, Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes, shoes, blankets and other household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured too. After a day's journey through the wilderness, the party embarked in canoes and started up the coast.

ONCE the canoe Seth was in began to leak a little and Seth felt the cold salty water wetting his feet and clothing, but one of the Indians warmed some pitch they had with them and stuffed it into the leak. Another time, a seal raised its round head near by to watch them. He seemed to be counting their numbers as though to make a report of their passage, and then his smooth head was gone and Seth saw him no more. But at last the heat of the sun which intermittently beat down upon them, and the dazzling of his eyes, and the salt smell of all the air that flowed over them, and the rocking of the canoe, and the steady motions of the naked lean back in front of him made Seth fall asleep and Bedagi did not waken him, until he was roused with a start by the canoe's grating on a sandy shore. He rubbed his eyes with hands which had been left unbound. It was sunset and they had come to a beach in the shelter of a small cliff. Everyone jumped out and helped pull the canoes ashore and unload them, everyone except the wounded Indian and John Hammond who was still tightly bound.

While some were preparing a supper of hominy and beef before the fire, Bedagi took Seth with him to hunt white oak leaves for a poultice for the wounded man. There seemed to be a path up the cliff and at the top Seth saw that he had not been mistaken.

That evening, the captives were given the worst of the food, and John Hammond left the others and strode over to where the warriors were feasting. Amid their black and scowling looks, he thrust his hand into their pot and, taking a hunk of the choicest meat, returned with it to the others. A low sibilant sound of talk followed this exploit.

Three days later they arrived at the Indian village on the Penobscot, from which the war-party had set out. The Indians had repainted their faces for the occasion and insisted upon painting their prisoners, too. Seth wrinkled his nose at the strong smell of bear's grease; he had a glimpse of Mrs. Snow in the next canoe looking like a witch in a fairy tale with Persis like a baby witch at her knee. Mrs. Snow was still knitting, faster than ever. It was a beautiful morning and there was a spirit of excitement in the canoes. The men paddled fast, helped along by the incoming tide, racing each other; even the wounded Indian took a paddle and fell to work. The banks sped smoothly by, dark trees above a narrow tidewater line like a belt of white wampum between forest and river. Great herons rose at their approach from their fishing in the shallows, very slowly unfolding their long dark-bordered wings, slowly, slowly trailing their legs into the beautiful position of flight. An eagle in an oak on the shore, watching the fishing of the ospreys, flew across their path, and Seth saw the shine on his white proud head and the spread white tail.

The canoe in which Seth was sitting began to drop back from its position of leader. Seth, scarcely thinking what he was doing, seized an extra paddle and put his weight into the stroke. He heard Bedagi laugh behind him and their canoe crept up on its rival, slowly passed it, and again took the lead. Now the village appeared beyond the bend and the warriors gave their yell as the boats tore forward, and every prisoner answered from the village with more yells and the firing off of guns.

The village lay a little back from the water, among cleared land planted to corn. It consisted of a series of roughly parallel square houses made of scaffolding covered with strips of bark sewn together, with skins hung before the doorways. Many of the houses were still less elaborate, being only such wigwams as the Indians use in travel, but there seemed to be one building 50 or 60 feet long toward the center.

The whole town, old men, women, children, and barking dogs, were down at the edge of the water to greet the return of the war-party. The prisoners were caught up into a great dancing circle and whirled about, amid chanting and stamping. Suddenly the circle opened and stretched out into a double line of young men and boys who in some way had each managed to become armed with a stick.

"Run! Run!" the Indians cried to John Hammond and Seth. "Run! English! Run!"

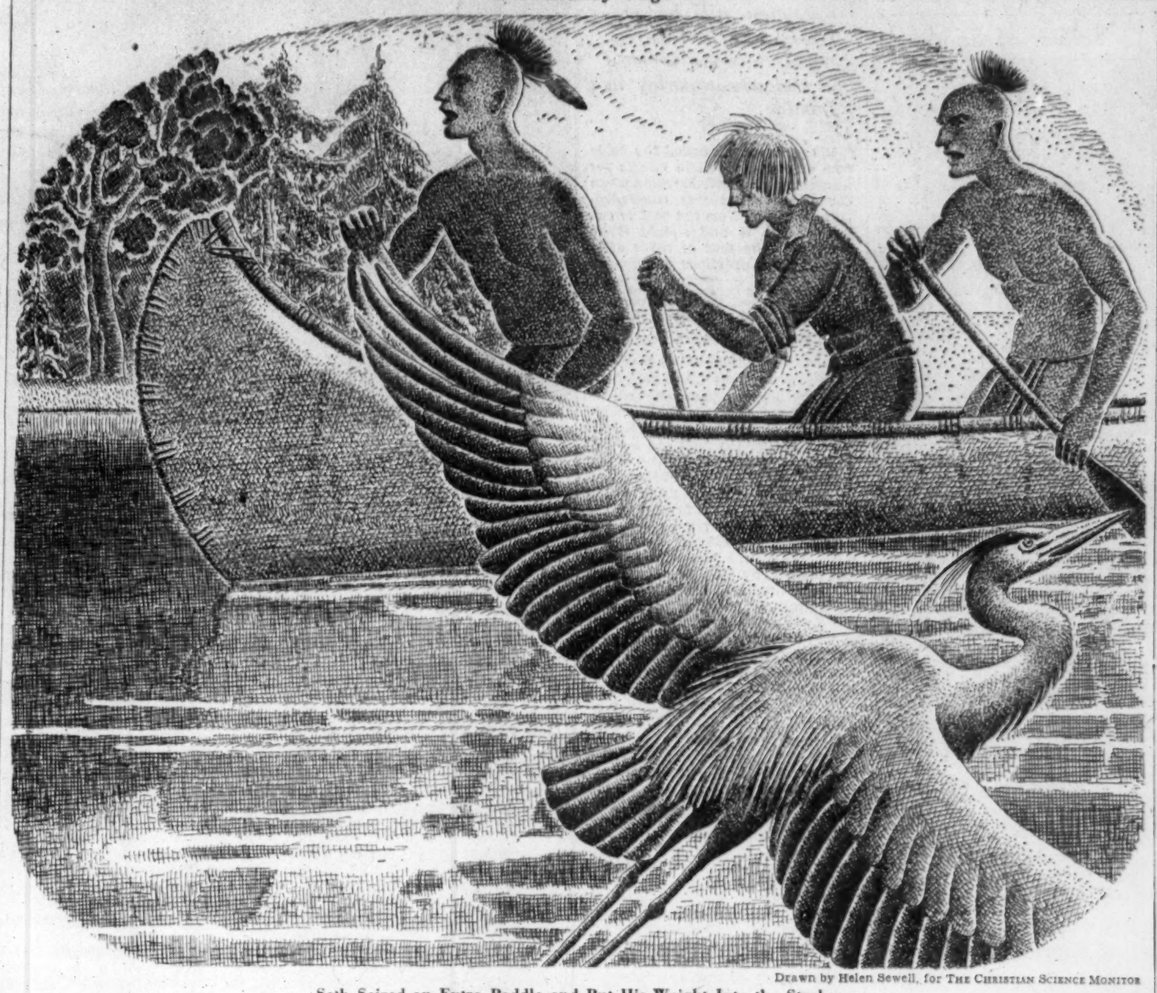
Seth glanced about on every side. The women were laughing; the children were jumping up and down with excitement, screeching; even the old men were convulsed with amusement; and the French trader whom Seth now noticed for the first time, standing on the outskirts, gave no answer to Seth's beseeching look.

It was John Hammond, a towering figure in a ragged shirt with his face a blaze of vermilion, who steadied him.

"I'll go first, Seth," he said in his matter-of-fact voice. "If you hear any little disturbance, run ahead while they're thinking about something else and dive into the first wigwam you see. Once inside you're safe."

And Seth scooted—a few blows fell on his back and his arms, raised to protect his head, but most of the boys were intent on the battle about John Hammond. Out of breath, in a great state of excitement but scarcely hurt at all, Seth ran into the first opening of a house that he came upon, and sat down panting in its empty smoky dusk.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn by Helen Sewell, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seth Seized an Extra Paddle and Put His Weight Into the Stroke

Boy Runners at the Jubilee

THROUGH the packed streets of London, with Jubilee flags and flowers and festoons of colored paper decorating the way, with sightseers thronging the pavements, and traffic moving at a snail's pace along the roads, came boyish figures in white shirts and shorts, running as unconcernedly as they would have done in the open country—in and out of the buses and cars, now on the curb now on the road again, looking neither to right nor left, heading straight for the Albert Hall. They were the Marathon Runners of the Boys' Brigade bringing the Jubilee Message to the King.

From five distant points of the United Kingdom the silver batons containing the message had been carried continuously day and night, each bearer with his two attendants, covering approximately three miles. Altogether 2106 boys took part—picked runners, whose good records and long membership won for them this special privilege.

The longest run—1000 miles—was from John O' Groats, the most northerly point in Scotland, the distance being covered in 15 days. Hurricane rainstorms were encountered at the outset, but, like all the other teams, the runners were up to time everywhere. A car containing two brigade officers heralded the northern team, with a banner bearing the words:

Boys' Brigade Jubilee Message to the King. John O' Groats to London 1000 Miles. Now coming through! by Marathon Runners.

This team arrived at the Albert Hall only a few minutes after the runners from Land's End, and was quickly followed by the East Anglian, Welsh, and Irish contingents.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne the Lord Mayor rose at 5:30 in the morning to welcome the runners, but his enthusiasm did not exceed that of the Mayor and Mayoress of Truro, who were up at half-past four. Throughout the entire distance which covered 2309 miles, not one runner failed.

The Message which was presented to the Duke of York for conveyance by him to the King, was signed by the Brigade President and reads in part as follows:

On the occasion of Your Majesty's Silver Jubilee I have the honor to convey to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen the Loyal Homage and Heartfelt Congratulations of 174,679 Members of the Boys' Brigade and its Junior Reserve in this country, as well as thousands more in Your Majesty's Dominions overseas . . .

For fifty-two years The Boys' Brigade has stood for Peace and Good Will among the Nations. During the dark days of war vast numbers of our Officers and past members served with devotion in Your Majesty's Forces. To these the horrors and futility of war are apparent; and Your Majesty, as a Lover of Peace, can be assured that the rising generation in the Brigade, in whose hearts dwell the same spirit of Devotion and Self-sacrifice, are learning that the future Prosperity and Happiness of Your Majesty's Dominions and the Welfare of the World, must rest upon a foundation of Peace on earth and Good Will among . . .

Building a Kayak

Part Two

IF YOU have followed carefully the instructions for building a kayak which we published last Thursday, you are now working on the deck and are ready to nail pieces of wood, about ½ inch wide and ½ inch deep, along the top and bottom of each end extending beyond the cockpit to form the width or beam of the kayak.

The lower edges of the cockpit on each end generally form the width at the bottom. Two pieces, however, should be nailed on the bottom from the keel out so that they divide the bottom of the cockpit by length, in fourths. These pieces should stick out from the edge of the cockpit about 2 inches to 3 inches. It is well to make two triangular pieces, use ¼-inch plywood, so that they form the width of the top. These pieces, two from each side, should be as wide or as high as the cockpit sides are, stick out two inches at the bottom and five inches to six inches at the top. The more they stick out at the top, making the kayak wider there, the less danger there is of tipping over.

The top and bottom gunwales should fit against these braces to form the shape of the kayak. They should be beveled at the ends to fit against the bow and stern posts. Before putting on the canvas, cut off all sharp edges that might tear the canvas. Sandpaper all edges well.

One piece of canvas should be large enough to fit over the bottom of the kayak and extend over the ends and top gunwales. This piece should be tacked on first with No. 3 copper tacks. When the canvas is centrally located, put temporary tacks along the bottom of the keel just to hold canvas in place and then stretch and tack along the top of top gunwales, spacing the tacks about one inch apart.

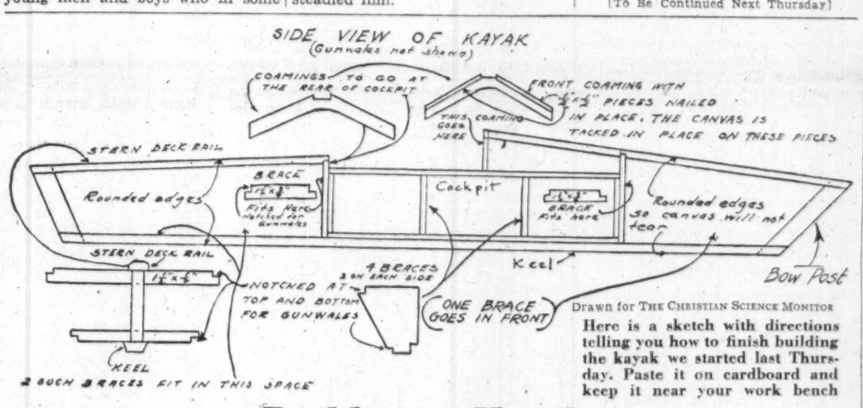
The second piece of canvas goes over the top from one gunwale to the other. Cut out the cockpit hole after the canvas is in place. Tack the canvas to the outside of the gunwales.

The canvas will have to be cut to fit at each end of the kayak before tacking in place. Two more pieces of canvas cut to fit along the top and side of the cockpit, to form the deck, should be tacked to the outside of the top gunwales.

Then this canvas must be waterproofed. Use airplane dope or shellac giving the whole three coats. Then paint and trim to suit.

Along the bottom, before the paint is applied, an outside keel should be nailed in place over the canvas. This should measure ½ inch by ¾ inch and the outside corners are rounded. A bow and stern bang plate are necessary. Use ⅜-inch half-round aluminum and screw in place. Let the bang plates extend two inches under the kayak to meet the outside keel and two inches over the deck rails on top. Rub rails should also be nailed to the outside of the gunwales, over the canvas at the top of the kayak only. These should be ¼ inch by ½ inch. Use ½-inch nails. Round the outside edges.

[On the Young Folks' Page next week, which will be published on Friday, on account of the holiday, we shall publish instructions and sketch telling how to make a reversible paddle for a kayak, and also an illustrated article of instructions for building a birch canoe and a canoe paddle.]


SIDE VIEW OF KAYAK
(Gunwales not shown)
COAMINGS TO GO AT THE REAR OF COCKPIT
FRONT COAMING WITH 2 PIECES NAILED IN PLACE. THE CANVAS IS TACKED IN PLACE ON THESE PIECES
THIS COAMING GOES HERE
STERN DECK RAIL
BRACE
Rounded edges
Cockpit
Rounded edges so canvas will not tear
STERN DECK RAIL
4 BRACES
NOTCHED AT TOP AND BOTTOM FOR GUNWALES
ONE BRACE GOES IN FRONT
Keel
Bow Post
KEEL
2 SUCH BRACES FIT IN THIS SPACE

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here is a sketch with directions telling you how to finish building the kayak we started last Thursday. Paste it on cardboard and keep it near your work bench

Finland's Folk-Song Festival

By Pearl Strachan

WHO made the first kantele? Nobody can tell, but the instrument has been played in Finland for the last thousand years. It is the national musical instrument for accompanying the country dances and the folk songs of the Kalevala.

And who wrote the Kalevala? Everybody who told stories, everyone who sang songs, everyone who recited poetry, in "the land of a thousand lakes," from the days of the pagan warriors, wrote the Kalevala. It was not really written out, or put into published form, until 1835, just a century ago. From generation to generation, however, the tales and the verses had been handed down by word of mouth, and according to the Kalevala legend it was Väinämoinen who constructed the first kantele, rather miraculously as legendary people will, from the bones of the pike. We are told:

Väinämöinen, old and steadfast,
Then began the harp to fashion.
And himself the work accomplished
And he made a harp of pikebones,
Fit to give unending pleasure.
Out of what did he construct it?
Chiefly of the great pike's jawbones.
Whence obtained he pegs to suit it?
Of the teeth of pike he made them.

The poem goes on to tell how Väinämöinen fashioned the strings of horse hair. It is true that the older kanteles did have horse-hair strings. They were a form of cithern played with a quill. The five strings were later made of wire, as they are today. The number has increased, however, so that the kantele now in use may have anywhere from 16 to 33 strings. The one in the illustration has 31. It is the property of Mr. Charles Kauppinen of Fitchburg who brought it with him from Finland about 30 years ago.

Songs Around the Hearth

Miss Sylvia Engstrom, who is holding the kantele on her lap, plays it with her thumbs. Some modern players use a plectrum. The birch wood has mellowed to a deep, rich hue, and the contrasting inlay of clover leaves in a lighter wood has taken on a golden luster. The Finnish folk songs which Miss Engstrom sings for the Finnish members of the International Institute, in Boston, are among those which are so well known in the villages of their native land and which are sung in the evening, about the hearth, while the men shape the finest of wooden bowls, forks and spoons, and the women are busy with their spinning and their weaving of ryiiy rugs.

Many kanteles which have traveled to other lands will be brought out this year, and Finnish people throughout the world will be chanting from the Kalevala:

Let us clasp our hands together
That we thus may best remember.
Join we now in merry singing.
Chant we now the oldest folklore
That the dear ones all may hear them,
That the well-inclined may hear them,
Of this rising generation.

For the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of the Kalevala, by Dr. Elias Lönnrot and the Finnish Literary Society, is being joyfully celebrated. It was the meter of the Kalevala poems, read in German translation, which inspired the rhythmic pattern of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

A Gay Costume

The costume shown in the photograph consists of a hand-woven, red and green striped, wool skirt, a white linen apron with an embroidered band near the hem, a white linen blouse, a little green cloth waistcoat, and a gaily colored, flowered silk neckerchief. It is the country-girl's dress of a certain community in the north of Finland. Each district has its distinctive colors for the pleated skirt and the waistcoat.

Some of the old Finnish runes describe the kantele as an instrument "formed of saddening sorrows only," but it is very doubtful if young people dancing the polka in a meadow or joining "now in merry singing" give much thought to the solemn runes which are known as "The Kantelatar."

In the heart of a Finnish colony in Brooklyn, New York, there is a society called "Imatra," the junior members of which keep alive in America their native folk dances. Their creed is set forth in the program of the "Folk Festival of the Homelands," held in January and February, 1932:

"The activity of this Society has always leaned toward the principle that the duty of all foreigners to the United States is to maintain and promote in this country their own cultural creations and characteristics and in that way help enrich this our adopted country."

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Kantele, Ancient Musical Instrument of Finland, Played by Miss Sylvia Engstrom, Wearing the Native Costume of a Finnish Country Girl

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Leelanau advertises ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

'Ça Nous Suffit'

DOWN the lane, near the crossroad, a small dilapidated house, both lopsided and top-heavy, draws censorious comments from many visitors to our village. Such persons exclaim ironically, on reading the name printed on a rough piece of wood and nailed to the front gate: "Ça nous suffit," which, being freely translated, means: "It's good enough for us." Yet, in this tumble-down cottage, lives perhaps the happiest family of the community.

On the narrow field which the cottage now occupies two large gray boulders, so characteristic of the Forest of Fontainebleau and the neighboring plains, formerly sunned themselves like great lazy monsters. They furnished the building materials for the little home. The head of the family who answers, no one knows why, to the superb name of Napoleon, although he was really baptized Jean, hewed these great rocks into square blocks, piled one upon another, and so formed the walls of his three-roomed cottage. Two of these rooms are on the ground floor; and never was this term so aptly applied, as the bare ground is all the flooring "Ça nous suffit" can boast of. The third room, which is really a garret, is more or less open to the winds of heaven. It is directly under the ramshackle roof, made partly of tile, partly of corrugated iron. Neither plaster nor cement has been used; the joints being simply filled in with earth. Yet this house, filled to overflowing with human, canine and feline occupants, cheerfully resists the worst gales and storms, as if such incidents were unworthy of its notice!

* * *

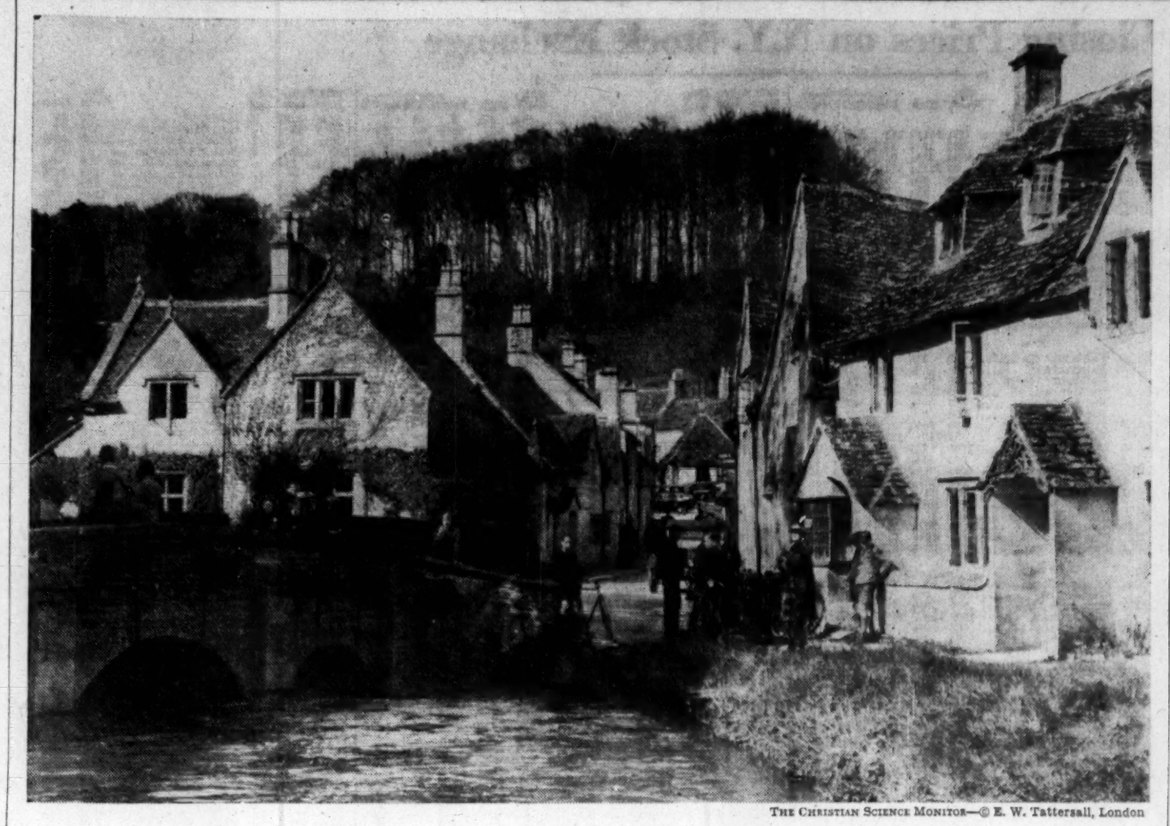
NAPOLEON'S STRIP OF land is six meters wide and thirty meters long. It is flanked on one side by an orchard, and on the other by a large open field. Napoleon's garden includes three large apple trees, two kennels, and a swing, which is in constant demand. Napoleon has a family of five children,—two boys, Gaëtan and Raoul, and three girls, Janine, Philomène and Geneviève, all under fifteen years of age; and, as he is a good father, he spends much of his leisure in making and mending toys. Indeed, Napoleon and Eulalie, his wife, are perhaps the most devoted parents of the village; they rule their family gently, some carping spirits say "not firmly enough." Harsh words and punishments are unknown in "Ça nous suffit," where parents and children seem to be on a footing of friendly and confident comradeship.

Napoleon earns a precarious living, doing all kinds of odd jobs; he plays the accordion at the village balls, and on such auspicious occasions he styles himself "The Black Cat Jazz" (in English, if you please!). And, indeed, he succeeds in making all by himself a din such as a full-fledged orchestra might justly be proud of. At other times he digs wells, paints houses, or does gardening, and his meager earnings of twenty-five francs a day would appear singularly inadequate to provide for two grown-ups, five children, two dogs, three cats and a couple of canaries. Yet clearly where there's a will there's a way, for no one complains and the children always appear happy and cheerful. The elder ones tend the younger and help in the housework, chopping wood, doing the washing, running errands. The babies play merrily on the road in front of the house; and, although the Forest and its temptations are only a stone's throw away, they rarely stray far from home. They take turns on the swing their father has rigged up for them; and on Sundays, as a special treat, they are allowed to play a wheezy old phonograph which reels off "Sambre et Meuse" for hours at a time.

Of course, the inmates of "Ça nous suffit" are often helped by their fellow villagers; they accept whatever is given them, gratefully but without undue effusiveness. They never beg. They never complain, but always they appear contented with their lot. "The depression" does not seem to affect them. They are thoughtful for the animals which share their lives; their dogs are well treated, and the canaries are always provided with greens. The cage is carefully placed either in the sun or in the shade, according to the temperature, and is brought in at night. And they take great care of their one rose bush, which rewards them by blooming continually.

I have tried to fathom the secret of the happiness they enjoy, in spite of conditions which, to superficial observers, might appear singularly unpropitious, and I believe I have succeeded in doing so. The secret is love. That poor little home is richly blessed with "the greatest thing in the world," to the exclusion of apparent inharmony. Napoleon and his family love one another and their animals. They are neither envious nor resentful; they are grateful, though perhaps hardly conscious of the fact. Their home appears to them eminently desirable and comfortable. They are proud of it and of each other. The children admire their parents tremendously. When they declare: "Papa has said this," or "Maman has done that," it is clear that, in their opinion, nothing could be added to that saying or to that act. Yes, their happiness is founded on love; and they are rich indeed, although they probably do not realize it. They take it all as a matter of course, in their happy-go-lucky way! Well may they say: "Ça nous suffit!"

MARC LOGÉ



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© E. W. Tattersall, London

THE PICTURESQUE VILLAGE OF CASTLECOMBE, WILTSHIRE

IN THE heart of England there is a stone. It is called the Three Shire Stone, since it marks the point where Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire meet; and running by, on its tireless journey from Bath to Cirencester, may be seen the old Roman road of Fosse Way.

It winds through a countryside of hills, with strange old stone slabs to tell of chambered barrows; with a mosaic pavement to mark the site of a Roman villa, and relics of castles that the conquering Normans caused to rise from the ground and later generations caused to be pulled down again. And here in the valley, at the foot of a great wooded stretch of upland, lies "the loveliest village in Wiltshire."

It is a perfect village, in that it is complete with an old Manor House; a Dower House of the seventeenth century; an ancient covered Market Cross; a bubbling stream and a picturesque bridge. There are high gables and deep, whitewashed porches; there are quaintly-shaped chimneys and twisty old windows; there are cottage gardens crammed with the flowers that villagers know best how to grow, and odd little shops, and odd little passageways, and as much sunshine as can be found anywhere.

All these essentials Castlecombe possesses, yet it was not for that reason that the artist singled it out. "The loveliest village in Wiltshire" maintains its title, because of something it has not got. From one end to the other, hunt as you may, you will not find a single disfiguring sign; and in that, it is said, Castlecomb is unique.

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to the second chapter of the Gospel of Luke, peace on earth and good will toward men were proclaimed in the beginning of the Christian era, when the angel announced the birth of Jesus, and "suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host" (2:13). Of the Messiah Isaiah had written these immortal words, which remain undimmed by the ages (9:6): "His name shall be called . . . The Prince of Peace." Again, we read that the "word of the Lord" shall go forth "from Jerusalem," and "he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (2:4).

The angel, the heavenly host, and the prophet implied that the reign of peace should begin when Christ comes; for peace is a spiritually mental state equally available to all, at all times, and is equally accessible in all places. It is one of the inalienable rights of men, and is a concomitant of true happiness.

When it is known that God, Spirit, divine Love, is "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal," as Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), and when it is acknowledged that He is divine Principle, substance, and intelligence, then we, too, discern the angels of His ever-presence and experience the unspeakable peace which they bring to us.

The inspired and Christianly scientific explanation of God brings out the fact that life, substance, and intelligence are spiritual. And the full acknowledgment of this great fact inevitably brings to light the peace and brotherhood of man. Conversely, the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material implies limitation and divisibility; and engenders the greed and selfishness which ultimate in strife, unfriendliness, and war. The way of peace, therefore, is found in glorifying God "in the highest," even as did the angel and the heavenly host, and in ascribing to Him those qualities and attributes which belong to Him and to His creation.

Mrs. Eddy speaks of the babe Jesus as "the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being" (*ibid.*, Pref. p. vii). Christ Jesus knew that God supplies every need, satisfies all right desires, heals every sorrow, and sustains every human right. At the tomb of Lazarus his understanding of the eternality of Life, God, gave peace and comfort in the place where unbelief, sorrow, and death seemed to be. In his own resurrection he proved substance to be spiritual, while in the restoration of the lunatic to sanity and peace he showed the spiritual nature of intelligence.

Why should there be war when all that is real is Spirit and its idea; when substance, life, and intelligence belong to all; when peace, the natural status of man, God's idea or image, is his divinely assured heritage? Man, the idea of God, divine Mind, neither could nor would deprive another of real substance; and each idea of God is always expressing his own individuality. Mind's ideas are forever expressing good, including the peace which comes from finding complete satisfaction in spiritual harmony.

When one holds to life, substance, and intelligence as spiritual, as belonging to God, one naturally denies—and by this denial casts out—the erroneous belief that these can be material. And so one finds within himself his own individual peace and good will toward men; which is the germ of world peace. This sense of peace is the echo of the song of the "angel" and of the "multitude of the heavenly host": "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:14). It is the coronation hymn of the Prince of Peace; the revelation of men dwelling together in unity, as ideas of Spirit, having the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." In perfect Mind is found no occasion for war; and this Mind is All-in-all.

"There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468). These truths reveal the cure for all wars and their ills, and their replacement with ideas of peace. "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace" (Job 22:21), is the dictum of Scripture.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Pace

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CONFORME al secondo capitolo dell'Evangelo di Luca, pace in terra e benevolenza inverso gli uomini furono proclamate all'inizio dell'era Cristiana, quando l'angelo annunciò la nascita di Gesù, e "ad un tratto vi fu con l'angelo una moltitudine dell'esercito celeste" (2:13). Del Messia, Isaia aveva scritto queste immortali parole, che non sono offuscate dai secoli (9:5): "Sarà chiamato . . . Principe della Pace". Leggiamo inoltre che "la parola dell'Eterno" uscirà "da Gerusalemme", ed "egli giudicherà tra nazione e nazione e sarà l'arbitro fra molti popoli; ed essi delle loro spade fabbricheranno vomeri d'aratro, e delle loro lance, roncole; una nazione non leverà più la spada contro un'altra, e non impareranno più la guerra" (2:4).

L'angelo, l'esercito celeste ed il profeta assumevano che il regno della pace doveva incominciare quando viene Cristo; poichè la pace è uno stato spiritualmente mentale ugualmente alla portata di tutti, in ogni tempo, ed è ugualmente accessibile in ogni luogo. Essa è uno dei diritti inalienabili degli uomini, ed è un elemento concomitante della vera felicità.

Quando si sa che Dio, Spirito, divino Amore, è "il grande IO SONO; l'onnisciente, il tutto-veggente, il tutto-attivo, il tutto-sapiente, il tutto-amorevole, ed eterno", come dichiara Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 587), e quando si ammette che Egli è divino Principio, sostanza ed intelligenza, allora noi pure discerniamo gli angeli della Sua eterna presenza e facciamo l'esperienza della pace ineffabile che essi ci recano.

L'ispirata e Cristianamente scientifica spiegazione di Dio mette in luce il fatto che la vita, la sostanza e l'intelligenza sono spirituali. E la piena amissione di questo grande fatto inevitabilmente porta alla luce la pace e la fratellanza dell'uomo. Al contrario, la credenza che la vita, la sostanza e l'intelligenza sono materiali implica limitazione e divisibilità, e genera l'avidità e l'egoismo che finiscono in contesa, in inimicizia e guerra. La via della pace, quindi, si trova nel glorificare Iddio "ne' luoghi altissimi", appunto come fecero l'angelo e l'esercito celeste, e nell'ascriverGli quelle qualità ed attributi che appartengono a Lui ed alla Sua creazione.

Mrs. Eddy parla del bambino Gesù quale "l'umano araldo di Cristo, Verità, che avrebbe reso chiara alla comprensione ottenebrata la via della salvezza per mezzo di Cristo Gesù, fino a che attraverso una notte di errore albeggino i raggi di luce mattutini e risplenda la stella dirigente dell'essere" (*ibid.*, Pref. pag. vii). Cristo Gesù sapeva che Dio supplisce ad ogni bisogno, soddisfa tutti i giusti desideri, sana ogni dolore e sostiene ogni diritto umano. Alla tomba di Lazzaro la sua comprensione dell'eternità della Vita, Dio, recò pace e conforto nel luogo dove sembravano essere incredulità, dolore e morte. Nella sua risurrezione egli dimostrò che la sostanza è spirituale, mentre il ristabilimento del lunatico alla sanità di mente ed alla pace egli mostrò la natura spirituale dell'intelligenza.

Perchè vi deve essere guerra quando tutto ciò che è reale è Spirito e la sua idea; quando la sostanza, la vita e l'intelligenza appartengono a tutti; quando la pace, lo stato naturale dell'uomo, idea od immagine di Dio, è il suo divinamente accertato retaggio? L'uomo, l'idea di Dio, Mente divina, non potrebbe nè vorrebbe privare un altro di sostanza vera; ciascuna idea di Dio esprime continuamente la propria individualità. Le idee della Mente esprimono sempre il bene, compresa la pace che viene dal trovare completa soddisfazione nell'armonia spirituale.

Quando si ammette la vita, la sostanza e l'intelligenza come spirituali, come appartenenti a Dio, si nega naturalmente—e con questa negazione si scaccia via—la credenza erronea che queste possano essere materiali. E così si trova in sè stessi la propria individuale pace e benevolenza inverso gli uomini, che è il germe della pace mondiale. Questo senso di pace è l'eco dell'inno dell'"angelo" e della "moltitudine dell'esercito celeste": "Gloria a Dio ne' luoghi altissimi, pace in terra, benevolenza inverso gli uomini" (Luca 2:14; Bibbia inglese). È l'inno d'incoronazione del Principe di Pace; la rivelazione degli uomini che vivono insieme nell'unità, come idee dello Spirito, avendo la Mente "che fu pure in Cristo Gesù". Nella Mente perfetta non si trova occasione per guerra; e questa Mente è Tutto-in-tutto.

"Non vi è vita, verità, intelligenza nè sostanza nella materia. Tutto è Mente infinita e la sua infinita manifestazione, poichè Dio è Tutto-in-tutto" (Science and Health, pag. 468). Queste verità rivelano la cura per tutte le guerre ed i loro mali, e la loro sostituzione con idee di pace. "Riconciliati dunque con Dio; avrai pace" (Giobbe 22:21), è la dichiarazione della Scrittura.

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Song

WATCH how a gust of sunlight dapples
lilac-spire and flowering apples.

Watch the river of wind down-carry
mountain-water and blossoms of cherry—

spray of the one and flecks of the other—
over the fresh-green, over the boulder,

over winter remembered, summer begun,
and the wary and delicate spring, half-young—

But the tough weed lifting along the granite
is safer than blooms—living close to the planet!

FRANCES FROST

England Through American Eyes

HENRY JAMES was something more than an American who through frequent, almost annual, visits found a second home in England. In a sense, England was his first, almost his only, home, although it is doubtful if he ever felt himself to be more than a "permanent sojourner" there. There were essential features of English life about which, until his mature years, he could know very little. The discerning editor of his *Letters* writes: "One has only to think of the part played by school and college, by country-homes, by church and politics and professions, to understand how much of the ordinary consciousness was closed to him." . . .

This man of letters, artist, citizen of the world, American, and Englishman by adoption, did not accept England all at once. He paid two sample visits before he finally settled there, and he fought against an attraction which at first he suspected to be superficial. . . . In 1870 he was back in Cambridge, Massachusetts, working fruitfully, though still in a somewhat 'prentice style, on essays and literary sketches. In 1872 he writes in a letter: "It's a complex fate, being an American, and one of the responsibilities it entails is fighting against a superstitious valuation of Europe." In this year he visited England again, and after a time passed on to a long year and a half of wandering on the Continent, particularly in Switzerland and Italy. Here, when just thirty years old, and with many years of life before him, he was fortunate to find his theme, which had been dimly taking shape in his mind through the last four or five years. "The American in Europe was to be his own subject, and he began to make it so." Yet, though nobody visualised better than he the American communities in Rome, Florence, Geneva, and Paris, he never belonged to them. Returning to Cambridge in 1874 he completed his *Transatlantic Studies*. In 1875 he was back again in England, and this time for good.

On his first visit, Henry James had, all unconsciously, sounded the old note which seems to echo in the heart of every American on landing. "I really feel as if I had lived—I don't say a lifetime—but a year in this murky metropolis. . . ." To his mother he writes (still on his first visit): "You will perhaps fancy that I have been rather stingy-minded towards this wondrous England, and that I was not taking things in quite the magnanimous and intellectual manner that befits a youth of my birth and breeding. The truth is that the face of things here throws a sensitive American back on himself—back on his prejudices and national passions, and benumbs for a while the faculty of appreciation and the sense of justice." Henry James's faculty of appreciation, however, was not long in attaining a proper strength and poise. In his mind there took form, and in his pages there assumed shape, not indeed the complete England, but the England of education and refined leisure, and also the people to whom that England owes something of its refinement, the visiting and sojourning Americans.

For the Americans have themselves contributed largely to the charm of England which they themselves so keenly appreciate. As children growing up, many of them, with a nostalgia for England, arriving sympathetically, yet with the keen glance of outside observers, they have caught the elusive charm, embodied it in their literature, and so have in a very real sense helped to hand it on, restored and almost re-created. Georgian England lives more *really* in Washington Irving than in Dickens; and mid-Victorian England would lose much of its genuine and literary aspect without the interpretation and contribution of Charles Eliot Norton and Henry James.—R. B. MOWAT, in "Americans in England." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

These Were the People of Montehermoso

THE elçctric light in the square, after several misfires, now started glowing sullenly in the bulbs. The feebleness of this illumination, however annoying to those inside their houses who wanted to get on with their jobs, allowed us for once to see the Plaza as it had looked at night before gas jets, or the electric lamps which had superseded them, had made it impossible ever to see a southern town by moonlight.

But now, with all those pinpricks of light put out, a beautiful calm, white radiance broke over the silvery façades of the houses.

Then, in the dim shadows which bathed the lower part of the house fronts, we became gradually aware of a tall mule standing still and dark against the arcades of a shop at the corner of the Calle del Marques de Constanza. A group of somber figures were unloading the animal; we could see them take the sacks on their shoulders and lay them by the columns. A few moments later two or three donkeys had joined them and there were already more people in the arcades, while the pile of sacks, spread out into the street, were rising higher.

Little by little a rural invasion was filling the square. People had been strolling along our side, and at first no animals had passed us; but, as the main mass of this cavalcade arrived, a stream of donkeys, mules and horses began to force their way through the crowd, and their owners to unload them in the arcades.

One of the mules, ridden by a woman side-saddle, stopped in front of us and its rider remained perfectly still until two men, with low-crowned hats and short blue smocks over golden corduroys, started to unload the bundles among which she was sitting.

As she sat up there on her animal, we could see her voluminous skirt and the little cape which, falling over her shoulders, was tightly pulled over her breast. On her head was a straw hat quite different in shape from any we had seen. Though slightly reminiscent of a poke bonnet, it had, however, a long narrow crown which curved forward, a queer protuberance, over the brim. Beneath this, the corners of a black handkerchief hung down her cheeks and framed her face.

She slipped down from the mule and walked away, her short and heavy pleated skirt swinging behind her like a kilt. The men finished unharnessing the mule, and then led it away to the posada of the Three Doors.

They were the people of Montehermoso. It had taken them five hours of horseback riding over rocky bridle paths and fording a river, to reach Plasencia from their village; yet in the summer they came here twice every week to market, bringing onions, beans, scarlet pimientos, apples and pomegranates.

P. P.

'The Thieves' Bazaar'

"THE Thieves' Bazaar" is the jocular name for a certain old "tea-house,"—the rendezvous of the Shanghai curio-dealers' guild. A flight of precipitous stairs leads to a series of large, low, smoky rooms, filled with rows of square curio-laden tables, each with its guardian genius sitting beside it. There is a babel of sound. The narrow passages between the tables are crowded with jostling figures—clamoring, exhibiting, bargaining, or looking on. Servants in greasy aprons push through with trays of hot towels, tea, or with strange cakes held high over their heads, to serve the tables in the middle of the first room where the more important dealers sit.

These have come to hear the latest news of "finds" up-country, to buy and bargain among themselves. Here five or six may sit laughing and talking, sipping tiny cups of green tea, and discussing from time to time the merits of a vase set in the center before them. Usually a larger group has gathered to watch the unrolling of old pictures of mountains and misty streams, flowers and birds, and the people of ancient legend. They pay little attention to a "foreigner."

It is near the windows that the tables are spread to tempt his eye with curious assortments of the beautiful and tawdry, with many things broken or incomplete—crystal birds, old coins and arrowheads, a worn enamel saucer, a carved box, a few snuff bottles, an old French watch, necklaces of carnelian, amber, and ivory, and earrings of kingfisher feather. Here, after a bow of salutation, you may linger with searching eye and buy after due bargaining.

For many years, two old dealers have sat serenely benignant at either side of a corner table. They rise as you come up, shaking their own clasped hands in greeting, for you are an old friend and it is long since you were here. After kindly inquiries on both sides, they sit down again and unwrap from small cloth packages carved pieces of jade—lettuce-green, tallow-white, or brown and amber from centuries of burial. Old benevolent faces with thin white beards, heavy horn spectacles taken out with fumbling haste on occasion, and the sweetest smiles the heart of man could conceive. There is more than lacquer, porcelain, and jade, jostling and noise, to be found in "The Thieves' Bazaar."

P. S. P.

If You Can Forget

IF you can forget the green slant of rain
And the scent of a wet wind, sweet and harsh
Out of the east, and wild iris blowing
Like a clear blue flame at the edge of the marsh;
If you can forget the way snow comes
Feather by feather when deep winter spills
Her white drowsy peace; if you can forget
Sunset and moonrise on these low hills;
If you can forget the look of wild roses
In a stony pasture, and slow fires that burn
In blue October, then you can go down
To the high-roofed cities and not ache to return.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Continues to Show Good Improvement in Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Firm Undertone Is Displayed In Market Dealings

By Forrest Price

Pretty good imitation of a bull market.

Stocks didn't soar. They just went up.

It might be called another selective market were it not that some of the standard issues loomed into sight.

Profit-taking here and there tended to give things an irregular appearance at times, but the undertone continued firm.

Total transfers amounted to about 1,275,000 shares.

General Electric, one of the conservative leaders, made a new high for the year by advancing a good fraction.

And there were a lot of other new highs scattered throughout the list. Among these were American Woolen preferred, Freeport Texas, Columbia Carbon, Endicott Johnson, Union Carbide, Thermoid, Westinghouse Electric, Wilson preferred, Pure Oil preferred, St. Joseph Lead, Shell Union Oil preferred, Anaconda, Owens Illinois Glass and a number of others.

Anaconda Copper was an active feature, moving up to a new high by advancing a good fraction. Greene Cananea, controlled by Anaconda, put its stock on a quarterly dividend basis of 50 cents. This will mean $250,000 to Anaconda in addition to the recently ordered special payment of $2 which meant $1,000,000 for Anaconda.

Other good gains were established by Cuban American Sugar preferred, Pure Oil preferred, Case common and preferred, Kelly Springfield preferred, McKeesport Tin Plate, Midland Steel preferred, Monsanto Chemical and Minneapolis Honeywell.

Bonds did not move far as a general thing. U. S. Governments showed an easy tone. There were mixed gains and losses among the secondary rails. Likewise among some of the industrials and utilities.

Higher prices were paid for wheat and corn in the Chicago market. Cotton prices reached a lower level in New York.

Conservative financial interests were greatly encouraged by President Roosevelt's firm stand against currency inflation. His speech of yesterday announcing his veto of the Patman bonus bill was applauded by constructive forces who acclaimed it as the most forward step he has taken since he has been President.

The comment was that the veto was secondary in importance to the fact that the President in his action set himself definitely as opposed to all inflationary procedure.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties advance.

Bonds: Mixed; changes narrow.

Curb: Steady; oils higher.

Foreign exchanges: Uneven; sterling loses early gains.

Cotton: Lower; local and foreign selling.

Sugar: Higher; firmer spot market.

Coffee: Steady; European buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; speculative offerings scarce.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady, undertone weak; top $13.

Hogs: Up 5 cents, active, new high $10.10.

Foreign

London—Business was quieter on the stock exchange today in view of settlement day tomorrow. The Government's air force plans had already been discounted, and aviation shares eased with gilt-edged securities on profit-taking although closing prices were above the lowest level of the day. Industrials and rubber shares were cheerful, while oil issues firmed on rumors of a rise in the price of petrol. The market closed irregular.

Paris—The expected parliamentary opposition to granting the Government special powers to promulgate budget balancing measures was reflected by a decline in Government issues and a rise in speculative shares on the Bourse today. Traders lightened their holdings of rentes and bought stocks which included banks, chemicals, oils, rubbers and gold mines. The market closed firm.

Berlin—Greater activity developed on the Boerse today, and prices closed firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
	Wheat				Net
July	.89¾	.90⅝	.89¾	.90⅜	+ ⅝
September	.90⅜	.91⅜	.90⅜	.91¼	+ ⅝
December	.92⅝	.93⅜	.92¼	.93¼	+ ⅜
	Corn				
July	.81	.82½	.81½	.81½	+ ⅛
September	.74½	.75½	.74½	.74¾	+ ⅛
December	.66	.67	.66	.66⅛	
	Oats				
July	.36¾	.37	.36½	.36⅝	
September	.34¼	.34⅜	.34¼	.34⅜	+ ⅛
December	.36⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛	+ ⅛
	Rye				
July	.51¾	.52½	.51½	.52¼	+ ½
September	.53¼	.53⅝	.53½	.53⅝	+ ⅜
December	.56½	.56½	.56½	.56½	+ ⅜
	Barley				
May	.53	.53	.53	.53	+.03
July	.50	.50	.50	.50	—.02

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.86⅛	.85¼	.85½	— ⅛
September	.87⅜	.86⅞	.87⅛	..

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	79.4	96.6	92.7	68.3
Month ago	80.4	96.3	92.3	67.9
Year ago	87.2	87.5	85.5	67.0
1935 high	87.8	97.0	93.8	70.4
1935 low	78.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	97.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.0	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds	
Wednesday	109.4
Month ago	110.0
Year ago	106.4
1935 high	110.3 1935 low 107.9
1934 high	108.3 1934 low 99.1
1928 high	104.4 1932 low 86.8

Hudson & Manhattan R. R.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company reported net operating income for April at $283,190 compared with $294,103 for April of 1934, a decrease of $10,912.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	May 23	Last May 22
7¼	4½	..	Adams Express	3300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
33½	28¼	2	Adams Millis	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
11⅝	8	..	Addressograph	800	1	10¾	10⅝	11⅛
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8
136	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	1100	136	134½	135	134½
20⅝	15⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2400	18	17	17¼	18
12¾	6⅜	7	Allegh pr pf (h)	100	10	10	10	..
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1200	1	1	1	1⅛
7	2⅜	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	100	3	3	3	3
28½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
151⅞	125	6	Allied Chem	2100	149¾	149½	149¾	149
20⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3300	20	19½	19½	19¾
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	800	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
3⅝	2½	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
33	26¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	900	70¼	69½	69½	70
27⅜	13⅛	..	Am Bank Note	1600	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	62	62	62	..
13⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2800	14¼	13½	14	13½
120¾	87⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	150	116	115½	115½	115
42¾	36	1†	Am Brake S&F	800	26¾	25¼	25¾	26
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	123	123	123	122
128	110	4†	Am Can	3400	127	126⅜	126¾	127
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	162	162	162	..
20½	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	15	15	15	15
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39½	39	39	39
91½	66	3†	Am Chicle	100	91½	91½	91½	90¾
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1500	26¼	25¾	25¾	25½
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	1800	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5½	2	..	Am &2For Pow	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
23⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19⅝	18½	18½	19½
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	16½	16⅛	16¼	18¾
5¾	2¼	..	Am ide & L	1400	6¼	6	6¼	6
25¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7½	4½	..	Am International	1400	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	13¼	13	13⅛	13
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ctf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1800	21¼	20½	20½	21
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	100	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	23¼
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
23½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1600	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20⅜
2 77⅛	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	23⅜	23	23⅜	24¼
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	6400	15	14¾	14⅝	14⅞
24	15¾	..	American Rolling Mill	2600	18	17¾	17¾	19⅞
77½	66	4	Am Safety Razor	200	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¾
8⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7⅜	7¾	7¾	7¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24	24	24	24
47½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10500	47⅛	45¾	46½	45¾
144	121	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	138
74	63	3†	Am Snuff	400	74	74	74	74
117	103	7½sf	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	113⅞	113½	113⅞	..
86	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1100	85¾	85½	85½	85⅝
88¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	2400	87⅞	87¼	87¼	87¾
18½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14¾
94¼	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	94½	94	94	94¾
140	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco	100	139½	139½	139½	..
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	37½	37½	37½	37½
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	140¼	139½	139½	139
121	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	120⅝	119⅝	119¾	120
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	10	15	15	15	15½
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	800	11¼	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
64½	48	6	Am Wat1pf	300	62¼	60	62¼	60
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10600	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	6400	49	48¼	48¾	49½
7⅜	3	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	4½
46	31	..	Am Zinc LGS pf	400	46	45½	45½	44⅞
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	32400	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17¾
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	700	13⅜	13½	13⅜	..
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	400	40¾	40½	40½	40½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
7⅞	5½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
6⅜	4.	..	Arnold Constable	200	4½	4½	4½	..
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
9⅝	8⅛	6†	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	88	88	88	..
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	54½	54½	54½	..
55⅜	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1600	41½	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3500	27¼	27	27⅛	26⅝
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	42¾	41½	41¾	41½
204	106¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	111	110⅞	111	111
22¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
7⅝	3⅜	..	Austin Nichols	2400	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7¾
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	10	40½	40½	40½	41¾

			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	300	12½	12¾	12¾	13
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2200	12	10⅜	10⅞	10¾
17⅝	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13	13	13	12⅝
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	200	36	35½	35½	36
44⅝	37⅛	4a	Bayuk Cigars	500	44⅞	44¼	44½	44¼
105⅜	57½	..	Barnsdall A	3200	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cig 1st pf	20	114	114	114	..
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	900	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
117⅛	85	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	90½	90¼	90¼	..
17⅛	11½	..	Bendix Aviation	2600	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾
17⅜	15⅛	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	100	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37½
34⅝	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	27¾	27⅛	27½	27½
77¼	58¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	69½	68¾	69⅜	68¾
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	1800	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
13⅞	9⅜	..	Flaw Knox	600	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	80	50½	50½	50½	50½
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1800	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	55	54½	55	54⅛
98	90	4†	Bon Ami A	100	95¾	95	95	95¾
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3200	23	22½	22¾	23
37½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	3300	37⅜	36¾	37½	36¾
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4200	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝
11⅜	8½	10b	Bridgeport Brass	18400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
37⅛	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	400	37⅜	37	37	37
36¼	30¾	2†	Bristol Myers	300	31¾	31	31	31⅞
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	38¾	38¼	38¼	38⅞
97½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	97½	96⅝	97½	97½
..	..	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
6	1	2	Brooklyn Q pf	1800	20⅞	19½	20⅞	20
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	55	55	55	55½
7⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	2600	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅞
15	8⅛	..	Bucvyrus E cv pf	4800	15	14¼	14¼	14
88	67¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	87	87	87	87½
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2200	4¼	3¾	4	3⅞
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	120	28¾	25⅞	28	26¾
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	5
15	8¼	..	Bullard	2200	13½	13¼	13¼	13
4⅞	3⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
1⅝	¼	..	Burns Bros B	200	½	3⅜	3⅜	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	100	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5½
173⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1400	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
72½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	40	12½	12	12½	12½
23¼	11⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2⅛	2⅛	2½	2
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	400	15⅜	15½	15½	15¾

			—C—					
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	1800	36	35¾	35¾	35⅜
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
4⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3¾
14	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	1600	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	400	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	5000	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
8⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	8	8	8	..
92	85	5	Caro C&O st	80	91	90½	91	..
42¾	36	1†	Case Thresh	1500	60½	58½	58¾	58⅜
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	20	96	94	96	94½
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	2400	48¼	47½	47¾	48½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1500	24¾	23¾	24⅜	24¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	2000	4½	4	4	4½
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	1500	4⅜	4	4	4¼
29⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	220	28	27	27	27¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	28¾	28	28½	28⅜
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	300	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	5000	59¾	58⅞	58⅜	59½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3500	43⅝	43¼	43¼	44
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4½	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
21¼	2⅛	..	Chi Mail Order	800	21¼	20⅞	21	..
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1	1	1	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
7⅞	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1800	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	32⅝
4	1½	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	200	2	2	2	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	27¾	27	27¼	27¼
21	9	..	Chile Copper	180	20½	20	20	21
49⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	34000	48¾	48	48¼	48¼
24⅜	26	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	24¾	24	24¾	24
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	99	98¼	99	98
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	300	27½	27	27	..
112½	112½	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	125	125	125	..
209	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	300	207	207	207	..
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	17	16⅝	17	17
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104	104	104	104⅜
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca CVola A	200	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
15⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	5000	14	13½	14	13⅜
5½	2	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	64	63¼	63¼	65
28½	5	..	Colo F&Ipf (h)	60	10½	10½	10½	11⅛
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	4000	6¼	6¼	6m	6¼
63	31	5	Columbia G pf B	300	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
63⅜	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	60½	58¾	60½	59⅜
58	37	4	Columbia Carbon	1500	88	87	88	87
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	7500	47	46⅞	47	47⅛
33	29½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	40	30½	30½	30½	..
66¾	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	1400	66¾	65⅞	66⅛	65¼
23⅞	17⅜	.85†	Comm Solvents	1500	21⅜	20¾	20¾	20¾
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & So	1500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
43½	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	1400	40¾	40½	40⅝	40
34⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	34
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	300	35	35	35	35½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4	3¾	4	..
22½	14½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	800	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	12500	22¼	21¾	22	22¼
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	92¾	92	92	92½
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1000	2⅛	2	2	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	7500	10½	10	10¼	10⅛
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13⅝	9½	..	Container A	200	10	10	10	10½
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54½
76¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	78⅝	76¼	76½	76¼
10¾	7	.15	Cont Dia Fibre	6500	10⅜	9⅜	10½	9¼
35	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	500	33	34½	34¾	34¼
13¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors	3000	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¼
23	15¼	.50b	Cont Oil	5000	23	22⅝	23	22½
48½	41¾	2	Corn Exchange	100	43⅞	43¾	43¾	44
74⅞	62	3	Corn Products	800	73½	72¾	73¼	72
161	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	165	165	165	..
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	37	36¾	37	36¾
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	700	33	32⅞	32⅞	33
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	46	46	46	46
3⅝	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	61	61	61	60
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	8½	7½	8¼	7¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	79¼	78	78	78¾
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40¾	40¼	40¾	41½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	22	22	22	..
104	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	104	103⅝	104	103¼
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅛
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	900	21¼	20	21½	20⅜

			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3500	30¾	28⅞	30½	28⅝
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	1500	25	24½	25	24¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	700	80½	79½	80½	79
50⅜	36	1½¶	Devoe & Ray A	500	45¼	45	45	45
32½	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	200	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	500	40	39¼	40	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	50	42¾	42	42	42½
12⅜	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	3000	26½	26	26¼	26¼
22	13½	1½e	Dresser A	400	23	21⅞	22	..
8½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	300	9½	8	9¾	8
5¼	3	..	Dunhill Inter	200	3	3	3	3
17½	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	400	14	14	14	..
102	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7500	102	100½	100½	101½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128¾
113½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½
23	17½	2m	Durham Hos pf	10	19	19	19	..

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	May 23	Last May 22
			—E—					
146	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	800	144½	143	144	143¾
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	700	19¼	18⅞	18⅝	18¾
29	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	22
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	111½	111½	111½	112
6¼	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	5700	5¼	5	5	5⅛
8⅜	6½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
3¼	2⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
13⅜	3½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
14⅞	3	..	Elec Pow &

Business and Industry

Flandin Would Bar Franc Devaluation by Drastic Economies

Commerce and Finance

Talk of Economic Self-Sufficiency Is Hit by Sayre

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23 — A changing sentiment on the part of American domestic manufacturers, business executives and laymen away from the traditional adherence to high tariffs to protect home industry toward an attitude of free international commerce was stressed in speeches made here this week in connection with Foreign Trade Week.

More than 70 associations of exporters collaborated in a celebration of National Maritime Day yesterday at a large luncheon gathering where these viewpoints were reiterated and literally aired to the world in a world-wide radio hook-up. Interest in the occasion was manifested by the large size of the gathering which included manufacturers, producers of raw materials, bankers, steamship executives and official representatives of various nations.

Economic nationalism received a vigorous tongue-lashing by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, who was a speaker at the luncheon sponsored by the National Foreign Trade Council. As for the United States, he asserted that if the American standard of living was to be maintained, this country must trade.

Currency Stabilization Vital

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York observed National Maritime Day with a meeting at which government aid was urged for American shipping to insure the maintenance of an adequate merchant marine as an auxiliary to national defense.

International currency stabilization as a requisite for increased international trade was advocated by the two bankers who addressed the luncheon. These were Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and formerly president of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Fred I. Kent, director of the Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Kent deplored the tendency of nations "striving for peace through economic warfare."

A program of economic self-sufficiency for the United States would bring "prodigious human suffering" to the population of some 10,000,000 people who are dependent for their subsistence upon foreign exports, Mr. Sayre declared. It would also involve retiring over 40,000,000 acres of farm land and permitting it to go back to weeds and forests.

"A program of economic nationalism is utterly dependent upon regimentation and 'governmental regulation,'" Mr. Sayre stated. "It involves a straight-jacketing of business and loss of individual freedom and a corresponding assumption of dictatorial powers by government such as seems utterly inconsistent with our American traditions and people."

Names Security Conditions

The fundamental conditions upon which world-wide economic security might be predicated were indicated by Mr. Booth. This economic security would in turn promote a distinct improvement in foreign trade. The fundamentals cited were:

A settlement of reparation payments and war debts within the capacity of the debtor nations to pay. Then there must be a real balancing of national budgets, he continued.

International private credits must be established on a sound basis so that capital might flow freely across international boundaries. At this point he warned that intergovernmental loans must be avoided and private loans should be made only on right principles.

Currency stabilization must be genuinely permanent, Mr. Booth said, and founded on a gold standard "The future of this international gold standard," he commented, "depends upon the freedom with which it must be operated."

Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, presided at the luncheon. Other speakers were H. O. Chalkley, commercial counsellor to the British Embassy at Washington; Charles E. Stuart, executive vice-president of and Rear Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., commandant of the Navy Yard here and Third Naval District. The last-mentioned described the maneuvers now being conducted by the navy in the Pacific.

Bicycles Imports Into India Increased Heavily in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The heavy increase in imports of bicycles into the India market reflects the economic improvement enjoyed during the last year in that country, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Calcutta.

The monopoly on the Indian bicycle trade formerly enjoyed by the United Kingdom was broken in 1934 by Japan, the report shows. In 1929-30, British bicycles accounted for approximately 98 per cent of the 142,000 units imported.

In 1933-34, while the total number had decreased to approximately 89,000 vehicles, Japan supplied approximately 17,000 units or nearly 19 per cent of the total, while the share of the United Kingdom had dropped to 72,000 or 81 per cent.

Southern Roads Handling Cotton Upheld by the ICC

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Freight rates and practices of southwestern railroads handling cotton generally were upheld in a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on rates from and to the Southwest and Memphis.

The decision was sweeping in upholding the railroads, the only exceptions being that Lake Charles, La., and Texas ports were placed on the same general rate level with Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Texas, grouped as one terminal district and certain minor adjustments ordered in connection with "black hauls" for distances up to 30 miles.

Internationalist

Wide World

Francis B. Sayre
Assistant Secretary of State

Bank of France Discount Rate Raised to 3 P. C.

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—The Bank of France, in a drive to discourage speculation and to protect the franc and Government securities, increased its discount rate today to 3 per cent from 2½ per cent.

The move came with such suddenness that the new rate had to be written in by hand on the printed Bank of France statement, which thereby was delayed more than half an hour in issuance.

The statement showed a continued drainage of gold reserves for the week ended May 17, the bank losing 521,000,000 francs in gold, representing a total loss of 2,873,000,000 francs in gold during the last six weeks. (The franc was quoted today at 6.583 cents.)

The gold reserves on May 17 were 79,761,000,000, the lowest since July 12, 1934.

The speculative mood of the market was indicated by increases in many stocks with variable revenues, while Government bonds, for the second time in the last week, took a drop. The 3 per cent bonds lost 1 franc, 10 centimes; the 4 per cents of 1917 dropped 1 franc, 5 centimes; the 4 per cents of 1918 lost 1 franc, 5 centimes; the 4½ per cents lost 80 centimes.

Banking experts said the bank's action in increasing the discount rate was the normal technical reaction to raise the level of interest rates and thus ease the pressure on the exchange and Government bond markets.

This same measure was taken by the Bank of Switzerland May 2 and, presumably, the decision was reached at yesterday's meeting of Premier Flandin and Jean Tannery, governor of the Bank of France.

Wall Street Lauds Patman Bonus Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—As leaders in the financial district realize that the one thing that could set off all the inflation powder that has been laid for the past two years is the enactment of the Patman bonus bill, they were unanimous in their endorsement of the stand taken by President Roosevelt in his veto message yesterday. In fact, Wall Street has not shown such complete accord with any presidential pronouncement since Mr. Roosevelt's remarks at the time of the bank holiday.

It is expected in financial quarters that if the Senate should follow the action of the House in overriding the veto, there would be an immediate rush from money to equities and things out of fear psychology. This would start a boom with sharply rising prices that would be almost impossible to stop.

The conservative element in Wall Street believe that confidence inflation at this time is preferable to fear inflation, and they do not think the fear element is necessary to "get things started."

Imports of Japanese Tires Into Peru Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Imports of Japanese tires into Peru have been steadily gaining, says a report from Lima. In the seven months that the Bridgestone tire, the Japanese product, has been offered for sale in Lima, approximately 1500 units have been imported. Local agents for Japan have been including a tube with each casing purchase, making the sales price about 10 per cent under those prevailing in America, Canada, Britain and France on second line tires.

Peruvian imports of casings in 1934 amounted to 428,664 kilograms, or approximately 24,844 casings, compared with 501,810 kilograms, or 29,090 casings, in 1933. During the last year the United States accounted for about 48 per cent of total imports; Canada, 24 per cent; England, 18 per cent; France and Italy combined, 5 per cent, and Japan, 5 per cent, statistics show.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports for Week Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—United States and Canadian wheat exports—including flour as wheat—as reported to Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended May 18, totaled 3,802,886 bushels, as compared with 3,289,049 bushels in the previous week and 6,214,939 bushels in the like week of the year previous.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 133,556,257 bushels, as compared with 183,244,766 bushels for the like period a year ago.

France to Fight Devaluation With Six-Point Program

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—A six-point program to defend France's gold-backed currency against devaluation is being studied by the Government as it prepares to ask Parliament for extraordinary powers to effect budgetary economies.

With the dollar hovering stubbornly near the gold export point, gold flowing out steadily to the United States from the Bank of France's reserves and devaluationists increasingly active, Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and his advisers were understood to be considering these measures:

Six Measures

1. A huge internal loan to consolidate the public debt.
2. Temporary suspension of amortization payments on the debt.
3. Suppression of social insurance premiums for the time being.
4. Transfer of the Government's contribution to social insurance to the guarantee fund.
5. Setting war veterans' pension age five years forward.
6. Transfer of war pensions amounting to 2,000,000,000 francs (about $132,000,000) to special funds.

Powers as sweeping as those granted the late Raymond Poincaré, "savior of the franc," when he took over the Premiership in July, 1926, the day after the franc touched 50 to the dollar, will be asked of the Parliament, it was stated officially.

An estimated budget deficit of 6,000,000,000 francs (about $396,000,000) for 1935 faces the Administration, in addition to the railway's deficit estimated at 4,000,000,000 francs (about $264,000,000), and extraordinary powers would enable the Government to order economies by decree—as did former Premier Gaston Doumergue last year when he reduced salaries of civil employees—without fear of Parliamentary interference.

To Avoid Elections

Louis Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance, in an interview just published, declared France's monetary and banking position sound.

Gold bullion valued at $30,000,000 went out Wednesday aboard the Bremen and Berengaria, however, with total shipments during the past two weeks estimated at $100,000,000.

Prosperity Signs Are More General In State of Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 23—There are few who will do more than whisper it, but most of Iowa has been enjoying something similar to old-time prosperity during the past few months. The signs are unmistakable.

Corn-hog checks, higher prices on farm products, and a general loosening of credit have combined to paint the most favorable economic picture the State has seen in several years. Farmers are buying. The figures show it.

Only in the southern tier of counties where the drought ravished the crop last year is the optimistic spirit less evident. And in this section corn-hog money plus a favorable outlook for this year's crops have eased the blow of the drought.

Increased sales of farm machinery, especially tractors, is one factor pointing to improvement in Iowa. A boom-time demand for tractors has kept the John Deere plant in Waterloo, Ia., running at capacity. In northeastern Iowa increased tractor sales are being computed by the hundreds of per cents. This is believed partly caused by the shortage of horses and the high price of feed.

In Sac County building is reported at a high peak, with dealers in some cases unable to keep up with the demand.

Not only are farmers buying more tractors, but the automobile market is reported exceptionally good. Nearly every section of the State reports more cash buying than at any time during the past five years.

Government refinancing is believed to have eased the mortgage load in numerous cases, while private bankers have shown a tendency to lend money on more liberal terms.

Some increase in the price of land has become evident, and a notable upturn in the number of transactions is apparent.

Theater Attendance 5 P. C. Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Theater attendance has continued the broad upward trend initiated in the latter half of 1933 and this despite rather sharp interim fluctuations caused by weather conditions and varying quality of feature releases, according to Standard Statistics.

It is estimated that the number of paid admissions averaged a little more than 5 per cent higher in the first four months of the current year than in the corresponding 1934 period.

Seasonal influences are already beginning to exact their toll at the box office, however. Inauguration of daylight saving schedules around May 1 usually initiate a moderate decline in receipts. With the coming of hot weather and beginning of summer vacations about June 1, the seasonal recession is gradually extended. The quality of major feature releases ordinarily deteriorates during June and July.

Some offset, however, is provided by the large number of theaters now air-conditioned and by the seasonal improvement of attendance in popular resort areas and in New England and the Northwest.

Other things being equal, attendance probably drops about 10 per cent during summer months. Absence, thus far, of any organized religious campaign against the film industry this summer should, however, permit a favorable comparison with a year ago, when the church boycott caused a greater than seasonal decline.

Recovery Coming Due to Credit Currency Increase, Says Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 23—The depression is coming to an end, according to Prof. Irving Fisher, but not for the reasons popularly supposed. Calling depression merely a credit-money famine, the Yale economist told Kiwanis International convention delegates here today, that the fundametal reason for to figures on diminishing relief, recovery is simply "restoration of the credit currency."

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, for example, he said, bases his prediction of a turning of the corner this spring on the history of statistics of such depressions. Others, he said, point growing employment, expanding production, trade and clearings, increased corporation profits, and such things. Evidence for the first, he pointed out, is slim and others besides General Dawes have used it and get conflicting results, while the latter indications are symptoms, not causes.

Moreover, he insisted, such reasoning sems to represent an attitude of helpless fatalism. It is being said, he added, that "Hoover could not prevent the depression and Roosevelt could not prevent recovery," an attitude, he held, unjust to both Presidents.

Credit Control Is Answer

The whole history of booms and depressions, he declared, has been one of credit inflation and deflation, "always preventable by credit control." The present depression, he said, could have been almost wholly prevented, and after it was in process, could have been stopped quickly at any time.

And now, he said, "it is being stopped."

"My diagnosis," he continued, "is that big booms are usually due to overindebtedness with inflation of credit currency while depressions are due to liquidation of debt with deflation of credit currency. At any rate, this diagnosis fits the facts perfectly. If the facts were known we could have predicted the boom ending in 1920, the depression ending in 1922, the prosperity ending in 1927, the boom ending in 1929, the depression to date, and the recovery now in process.

"In fact, most of these were predicted by those who were lucky enough to know the antecedent facts as to credit policy. In the spring of 1919, when asked for my opinion, after first ascertaining that the Treasury policy would be one compelling the Federal Reserve to promote easy money preparatory to a Victory loan, I ventured to predict that there would be a boom with rising prices for a year (and then a recession). The boom was expected because of the increase in credit currency which both the easy money and the Victory loan would surely cause. These events actually happened, despite the almost universal expectation to the contrary.

Praises Strong's Policy

"In May 1920 a few insiders who happened to know that the Federal Reserve Board planned a deflation of credit foresaw that a depression would surely follow.

"In 1923, Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, headed off gold inflation by his open-market policies which policies, conducive to stable money, were continued until his retirement in 1927. Their abandonment brought the boom of 1928-29.

"Then the too tardy putting of the brakes on credit brought the present depression, accentuated by continued liquidation and deflation of credit currency. Those of us who had been assured by Governor Strong that his policies would be continued found afterward that, instead, they had been discontinued. Had they been continued, it is my belief that the great depression would have been almost entirely prevented. Since Mr. Strong's decease, the failures of the Federal Reserve policy have also been scored by Russell Leffingwell, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"In the spring of 1932 President Hoover secured the passage of the Glass-Steagall Act, making possible a resumption of Governor Strong's policies of open-market operations. These were getting us out of the depression, until the cessation of the open-market purchases and the political 'campaign of fear,' with credit contraction following until the bank holiday. Then President Roosevelt began leading us out of the depression successfully by his monetary policies until his unfortunate admixture of a policy of wealth destruction.

Credit Currency Rising

"And now, thanks to the preponderance of the monetary policies, we are recovering at last, the fundamental reason being a restoration of the credit currency. In 1929 our credit currency, deosits subject to check, were 23 billions, in 1933 they were only 15. Now they are 19 and increasing rapidly because, principally, whenever the Government borrows of banks there is a newly created deposit subject to check put into circulation. And nothing is now in sight which is likely to again set back this restoration of our circulating medium."

Professor Fisher, long an advocate of the money-quantity theory as against that of goods-production, and, with Dr. George F. Warren of Princeton, believed to have been a strong influence behind the President's devaluation program, noted that if the cause of the depression was too little money and too much goods, a policy of wealth destruction would be justified. However, he asserted, the trouble is not too much goods, but simply too little money with which to buy them.

The greatest hope for the future, he declared, lies in Title II of the Omnibus banking bill now before Congress. While he would like to see it amended, he said, to make a more definite mandate for stable money, it will, he held, under Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board governor, be wisely administered and the Strong policies will be revived.

The World's Business

Centralizing Monetary Control in Washington

IN MY opinion the so-called Eccles bill is the greatest reform measure in the history of Roosevelt legislation. Briefly it centralizes control over bank credit, or over 90 per cent of the money in use in the United States, in Washington. Hitherto such control has been regionalized in the 12 Reserve banks. Centralization is in every way admirable in regard to credit control. Centralization per se is not, however, the reason for banking objection. What disturbs the banks is the linking up of the central controllers with the political party in power. Under the new bill, the men who will govern the credit policy of the country are more or less political appointees.

Yesterday I promised to contrast the proposed changes in this respect with the existing order. Let us begin with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Under present law the President appoints and the United States Senate approves the eight members of the board. Two are ex-officio members, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. The remaining six are appointed for a 12-year term. Of these six the Governor (who, in the Board also acts as chairman) is the main appointment, but his appointment is subject to the same procedure as is that of his colleagues. Now what is the change under the new bill? A vital qualification is attached to the Governor's appointment. *Instead of being assured of a permanency for 12 years, the Governor may remain at his job only at the President's pleasure.* In Coolidge's day the resignations of all the chief officers of the Administration were supposed to be lying in the President's desk ready for announcement if the appointees turned out to be either rebellious or inefficient. Something similar would be assured in respect of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

The President furthers his control over the Federal Reserve Board in the qualifications of members other than the Governor. Members, if this bill is passed, *must* retire at 70. Under existing law they *may* retire at 70. Otherwise the appointment is for 12 years. It is in the Governor's appointment, it will be observed, that the bill makes for the greatest change.

Let us now look at the 12 Reserve banks. Here there are also some vital changes. Each bank has a directorate of nine. The board appoints three (including the chairman and the deputy chairman) and the stock-owning commercial banks six. Yesterday I said that these six represent the stockholding banks. This is not strictly correct. Though they are all six elected by the stockholding commercial banks, three represent commerce, industry, and agriculture, and may not be an officer, director, or employee of any bank.

Under existing law directors of every Reserve Bank may serve any number of terms of three years each. Thus they can "dig in." The Administration apparently is bent upon preventing such a practice. No director (including the governor and vice-governor) may serve as a director for more than two consecutive terms of three years each. This is important in itself. But it is completely overshadowed by the changes in the office of governor and vice-governor. Under the present order the governor is elected by the Reserve Bank directorate. He is, of course, an extremely important official. Yet he is merely the chief executive officer of the Federal Reserve Bank. Under the new law both governor (and vice-governor) would not only be linked up directly with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington but also their importance would be enhanced enormously. The changes are so important that I will itemize them:

1. His appointment would have to be indorsed by the Federal Reserve Board.
2. He would become chairman of directors as well as governor. As chairman he would of course have to be a director.
3. The vice-governor's appointment must be similarly approved by the Federal Reserve Board. He also becomes one of the nine directors and will serve as deputy chairman of the Board.

So we find from our examination of the new rules governing Federal Reserve appointments that two very significant developments are ushered in by the Eccles bill. One is that the Federal Reserve Board may become an arm of the Executive. For the governor (the all-powerful person on the board) would hold his office at the President's discretion. Then the Federal Reserve Board would overawe the Federal Reserve Banks. This is what is meant in part by the centralization of credit control. With the governor elevated in power to the same importance as the governor of the Reserve Board, and with the Federal Reserve Board holding the power to approve or disapprove his appointment, the governor would be the voice of the Federal Reserve Board in the Reserve Bank. Tomorrow I will show how other provisions in the Eccles bill would have the effect of centralizing bank credit control in Washington. H. B. E.

Steel Industry Leaders Attack The Wagner Bill

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Leaders of the steel industry launched a concerted attack on the closed shop, labor union activity and the Wagner bill at the forty-fourth general meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute today.

"We stand squarely for the open shop," declared Eugene G. Grace, president of the institute, in his keynote address.

Mr. Grace called the Wagner bill "vicious." T. M. Girdler, chairman and president of the Republic Steel Corporation, termed it "the outstanding legislative monkey wrench which today threatens to jam the wheels of recovery."

"Business is ready to go forward," said Mr. Grace. "It is being halted by undue emphasis on reform; unsound, biased and perhaps even unconstitutional legislative proposals; political maneuvering, unrestrained public expenditures, currency tinkering and increased tax burdens."

He cited the record of the steel industry's experience with employees' representation plans and said, "We know that this method of co-operative collective dealing is better for all parties concerned than is the old outworn idea of strife and conflict with all of its attendant losses to the employee, the employer and the general public."

Mr. Grace continued: "Now we are faced with a vicious legislative proposal that seeks to discredit these plans, gives legislative backing to national, irresponsible labor unions and invites the closed shop. I refer to the National Labor Relations Act, commonly called the Wagner bill."

"The signs show good times ahead," Mr. Girdler said, "and I think we are going to have better times, unless economic experimenters keep on throwing more monkey wrenches into the machinery.

"The Wagner bill, just passed by the Senate, is the outstanding legislative monkey wrench which today threatens to jam the wheels of recovery. . . .

"There is no secret about the purpose of this measure. It was not designed to promote industrial peace. It was not designed to promote recovery.

"It was enacted upon the insistence of, and for the exclusive benefit of, the American Federation of Labor, and the one and only purpose behind it is to clamp the yoke of the closed shop upon millions of free American citizens."

More Corporation Salaries Reported

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Corporation salaries for 1934 as reported to the Securities Commission and just made public included:

Johns-Mansville Corp.: L. R. Hoff, New York, vice-president; $39,070; W. R. Seigle, New York, chairman of board, $53,953; E. M. Voorhees, New York, vice-president, $38,333.

International Silver Co.: C. R. Gardiner, president, $20,000; Evarts C. Stevens, Wallingford, Conn., vice-president, $15,000; George H. Wilcox, Meriden, Conn., chairman of board, and Craig G. Munson, Wallingford, vice-president, each received $10,000.

Union Bag and Paper Corp.: A. Calder, New York, president, $55,270; J. Wohnsiedler, New York, vice-president, $22,904; H. S. Daniels, New York, vice-president, $20,734.

Reliable Stores Corporation: Aaron Straus, Baltimore, president, $25,000; Israel B. Brodie, New York, chairman of board, $25,000; Morton Hamburger, Bridgeport, Conn., vice-president, $25,000; Howard McKinley, Washington, secretary, $25,000; Lewis Hamburger, assistant secretary, Bridgeport, $25,000; S. Meyer Barnett, Washington, assistant treasurer, $25,000.

United Car Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.: Arthur E. Kimbell, general manager, $29,150; Preston Upham, vice-president, $18,792.

Woolworth Sales For 1934 Show Good Gain

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Increase in Woolworth sales for 1934, as compared with the previous year, was $20,168,269, C. W. Deyo, a vice-president of the company, announced at the annual meeting.

Net income was $32,142,362, or $3.30 a share, compared with $2.94 in 1933.

Two new stores, Mr. Deyo reported, were opened in the last year, bringing the total to 1957 in this country, Canada and Cuba. The British subsidiary has 597 stores and the German subsidiary 81.

Said Mr. Deyo: "The company is in a strong position to carry on successfully in the interest of its stockholders. Future results will naturally be influenced by general economic conditions."

Banks Grant Jersey City $4,000,000 Credit

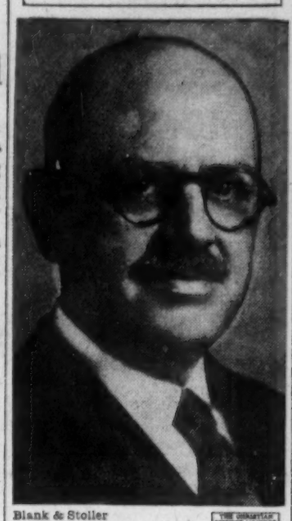
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—In connection with the sale of $5,000,000 of funding bonds by Jersey City early next month, Arthur Potterton, director of revenues and finance, announces that Norman S. Taber & Co., has completed negotiations for the city with various New York and New Jersey banking institutions to extend to the city a line of credit which, together with the bond sale, will be sufficient to take care of all operating requirements and other obligations past due or due in 1936.

Arrangements were recently concluded with local banking institutions to renew existing loans to the city aggregating $4,723,000 at interest rates of 3½ and 4½ per cent.

Various New York and New Jersey banking institutions have extended an additional line of credit on new loans of $4,000,000 which will bear rates of interest of 3 and 4 per cent.

Bond Club Nominee



Blank & Stoller

Ralph T. Crane
Vice-President of the Brown Harriman & Co. and Presumptive Head of the Bond Club of New York

Bond Club of N. Y. Nominates Crane For Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Ralph T. Crane, vice-president of Brown Harriman and Company, Inc., has been nominated for the presidency of the Bond Club of New York for the next fiscal year to succeed Harry M. Addinsell. The election will be held at the annual meeting on June 21.

Mr. Crane, who is president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, will be in the unusual position of holding the presidencies of both organizations of bond men for the unexpired part of his term with the association.

Frank F. Walker, of Eastman, Dillon and Company, has been nominated for vice-president of the Bond Club to fill the post now held by Mr. Crane, both of whom have served as governors of the club.

Conflicting Trends In Iron and Steel Industry Continue

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Conflicting tendencies in the iron and steel trade are exemplified by continued strength in scrap prices against a declining trend in mill operations, Iron Age reports.

Ingot production, according to the summary, receded to 43 per cent of capacity from 44½ per cent in the previous week.

The Iron Age scrap index rose from $10.67 to $10.75 a gross ton.

"Whatever the scrap market may portend for the later months of the year," the review added, "the immediate outlook is for a further recession in iron and steel demand.

"The sources of demand which give the best promise of early expansion are agriculture and federal-financed construction. Tractor manufacturers are still pressed to keep abreast of sales.

"Works relief projects, as a result of pressure by the Administration, may get under way as early as June.

"The reaffirmation of iron and steel prices for the third quarter has removed one uncertainty, but another, of greater importance, is the fate of the steel code.

"Until the future of the NRA, and especially code price provisions, is settled, most iron and steel buyers will continue to limit purchases to current needs."

Bonds Due in June Total $58,009,900

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—June bond maturities will total $58,009,900, according to Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 138, of which 15 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

June 1	
Canadian Nat Rys Eq "L" 4½s	$ 1,050,000
Dakota Cen Tel Co 1st 6s	1,239,500
Hollingshead (R. M.) Co 1st 7s	3,503,000
Houston Elec Co 1st "A" 6s	3,703 500
Inland Pwr & Lt Corp Deb "A" 7s	1,161,900
Leh & Wi's-Barre Coal Co Cons 4s	2,500,000
Middle West Utilities Co 5s	10,000,000
Myles Stand Apts (Bos) 1st S 6½s	1,162,000
New York Cen Lines Equip 5s ('22)	1,843,000
Do 5s (1923)	1,156,000
Pacific Fruit Exp Eq Tr 7s	2,280 000
Schulte Real Estate S F 6s	6,147,000
Southern Pacific Eq Tr "E" 7s	1,250,000
Toledo & Ohio Cen Ry Co Gen 5s	2,000,000
June 15	
Real Bd & Mtg Co (Cle) 1st "B" 6s	1,412,600

May maturities amounted to $110,324,400 and the 143 issues and portions of issues falling due in July total $58,886,150.

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Effects of Cheap Money on Revival Of General Trade

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—A new rush by corporations to sell securities has focused Wall Street attention on the small part played individually by cheap money in reviving business.

But while analysts declare cheap money and an abundance of funds alone have failed to lift business completely out of the morass of depression, none minimizes the poterial force of these factors once there is a concerted forward movement of business and industry.

Financial authorities characterize as a popular fallacy the theory that cheap money can be made a substitute for economic adjustment.

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, in a recent survey noted that low interest rates were counted in circumstances which in previous depressions preceded and aided the revival of business, but he added that among other factors were low prices, reduced costs, clearing of weak spots in the credit situation, and low commodity prices which attracted consumer buying.

At the present time, Moody's shows the average yield on 120 corporation bonds is around 4.65 per cent, while Government bonds are returning about 2½ per cent. Highest class paper for short terms, of course, pays much lower interest, and some corporation securities return less than the average.

Since money can be obtained so cheaply, corporations are exchanging old high-interest bonds for new low-interest securities. The Securities and Exchange Commission now has before it for registration approval four issues totaling $105,500,000, the highest figure before the SEC at any one time from large corporations.

When and if these obligations are publicly offered, the total in new offerings on the market will reach more than $356,300,000 within less than three months. The bulk of these new securities, however, is for refunding purposes.

Economists point out that despite the plethora of funds, corporate new financing for the first four months of this year totaled $25,000,000, compared with an average of $1,560,000,000 for the first four months of the 1925-29 period. A great many economists contend that refunding of securities merely is an adjustment of capital structure, a favorable omen in itself, but they assert business and industrial activity is measured more accurately in new capital financing.

Another evidence of cheap money is seen in the rise in demand deposits and excess reserves of banks. The effect on business of those factors alone is cited by a Wall Street brokerage house which states, "compared with July, 1933, demand deposits are up 38 per cent, and excess reserves are 420 per cent greater, while volume of business is down 14 per cent.

"In fact, volume of trade is no greater than in March and April, 1932, when excess reserves of member banks amounted to only $60,000,000. Of course, industrial production has increased sharply."

Excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks now are more than $2,000,000,000.

Prosperous Year For Ford Motor Company

The Ford Motor Co. surplus for 1934 was $580,276,391, according to the company's report which has just been filed with the Massachusetts State commissioner of corporations. This compares with $576,517,080 for 1933.

In addition, the cash, accounts receivable, etc., had an increase over that item for 1933. For 1934 it was $361,667,153.85, as compared with $343,304,237.28 for the year previous, or an increase of $18,362,916.57.

Italy Charges Slavery Blot On Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 23 — The most is being made, for propagandist purposes against Ethiopia, of the existence of slavery there. An opportune report on the subject, submitted to this session of the League Council, has largely served the Italian cause in its Somaliland dispute.

The report enables Italy to sustain the thesis that Ethiopia does not fulfill conditions of civilization necessary for League membership. The reply made is that while there may be in fact slavery and even traffic in slavery, it has been officially abolished and is in contravention of the law of the land.

Emperor Haile Selassie has lately taken new measures for bringing slavery to an end, and is considered to be a sincere reformer opposed by the inertia of curious old traditions. When Ethiopia was admitted to the League in 1923, the Italian representative, it is recalled, eulogized efforts to stamp out practices which are deeply engrained, not only in Ethiopia but in all surrounding regions of Africa.

Even in the Italian colonies of Tripolitania and Eritrea, slavery continues and can only be completely eradicated by economic and social progress.

Solution of the Somaliland problem is exceedingly hard, despite the multiplication of conversations between British, French and Italian representatives. Opinions in the lobbies is divided. While Ethiopia appears to be right in its protest against Italian preparations, some sympathy is openly expressed with Italy in unexpected quarters.

London Denies Arming Forces in Abyssinia Or on Sudan Frontier

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Italian charges that Britain is effecting military preparations within Ethiopia as well as along the frontiers of the Sudan, were authoritatively described as "absolute nonsense" today at the War Office and the Egyptian Department.

British officials "deplored" the statements made yesterday at Rome in the Giornale d'Italia that England is sending arms to Ethiopia "destined for use against Italy."

It was understood that despite the semi-independence of the native authorities of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, they would not take any military steps without the knowledge and approval of the War Office at London.

The Italian article was correct in saying Britain has a mining concession in Ethiopia, it was said, "but this is a very small concession in Prasso, western Ethiopia, and nothing even faintly of a military nature has taken place there."

The British Government recently informed the House of Commons that there had been no shipments of munitions to Ethiopia from England since the Italo-Ethiopian troubles began late last year.

It was freely admitted that Britain maintains adequate police posts along the Ethiopian borders, but it was said there had been no reinforcements.

Statements of the Italian newspaper that a network of railways for military purposes was under construction along the borders, and that British aircraft had been concentrated at Khartum and other centers, were also officially denied.

Swiss War Loss Plea Rejected by Council; Direct Talks Favored

GENEVA, May 23 (AP)—Switzerland's appeal against Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany for the payment of about $16,000,000 compensation for alleged losses caused Switzerland by the World War was rejected today by the Council of the League of Nations.

The Council decided the question could not be settled by the League and that its conciliation should be a matter of direct negotiation.

The World War, in which Switzerland remained neutral, caused a heavy expense to the little nation.

Since Switzerland was overpopulated and dependent mainly on her industries for prosperity, the curtailment of raw materials from her neighbors, all of whom were at war, created privations. Switzerland was able to carry on through diplomatic agreements with the Allied and Central Powers that raw materials imported from other countries would not be exported again.

At the same time, Switzerland had to keep her army under arms along her frontiers throughout the war at a total expense of 1,220,000,000 francs, about $244,000,000.

Hull Urges Leveling Of Tariff Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

grams at conferences for several years.

But the size of the German navy, the disposition of German land armament, the militarization of the border-zones, the consummation of nonaggression pacts with neighbors, or Germany's return to the League of Nations, are considered matters which the United States may well leave to European diplomacy. "Hands-off" is the final keynote.

This attitude, events in the present crisis seem to indicate, has finally been perceived and accepted in Europe. On all previous similar occasions, various diplomatic feelers have been sent out from European capitals—either through ambassadors, the press, or other inspired sources.

Europe Learns Lesson

On this occasion, apparently no effort has been made to arouse the interest or intervention of the United States. The last vestigial attempts to secure American participation in continental politics have finally been abandoned.

But in the United States a new movement is afoot—thus far without attracting direct official support. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland in a speech day before yesterday introduced his resolution for a conference on debts, monies, and trade. Talk on these broad topics, while not directly concerning European politics, would if successful have a profound effect in easing the strains of politics on the continent.

Secretary Hull's program was indorsed in a letter from President Roosevelt—both on the occasion of maritime day and foreign trade week of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The President wrote in part:

"Secretary Hull and his staff are bending every energy toward the expansion of our foreign commerce. Our reciprocity treaties are already bearing fruit and similar treaties which are expected to be equally beneficial are in the process of being negotiated."

The Secretary of State painted a rosy picture of returning prosperity from foreign trade, saying:

"Today the world stands on the threshold of a great industrial and commercial revival. We have reached a point at which there is a firm technological basis for a strong, substantial recovery in the heavy capital goods industries."

"In order to make progress we are compelled to remove the obstacles that stand in the way.

"It is of utmost importance that the current artificial trends in foreign commercial policy be reversed. To reach this end requires an advance on many fronts.

"An effort must be made simultaneously to achieve an improved price-and-cost relationship in the several domestic economies, to reestablish equilibrium in the international price structure to secure currency and exchange stability, and to remove step by step the current close regulations of foreign trade in the form of quota restrictions, import licenses, exchange control and clearing compensation agreements."

Japan May Build Cotton Mills in the Philippines

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The possibility the Japanese may further penetrate the American textile market by establishing cotton mills in the Philippine Islands was suggested to President Roosevelt's cabinet committee today by Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist and writer.

In a memorandum to the committee, Mr. Villamin pointed out that by building their own plants in Manila or elsewhere the Japanese could use American raw cotton, supply the local demand and export the surplus to America duty free.

"The Japanese already are working out a similar program in various foreign countries in co-operation with their respective governments," Mr. Villamin said. "American raw cotton for Japanese mills, like other American goods, will pay no duty in the Philippines.

"Likewise, Japanese-manufactured goods in the Philippines will not pay any import duty in the United States, and goods manufactured in the Philippines will not, of course, be subject to import quotas."

Mr. Villamin said he expected to be called before the committee about May 29 to give his views orally. He said he would oppose the raising of tariff duties and propose instead a system of quotas on Japanese goods in the islands.

The cabinet textile committee, composed of the Secretaries of State, Commerce, Labor and Agriculture, is delving into the whole textile situation as affected by local conditions and by foreign competition. No conclusions or recommendations have been announced.

U. S. Trade Group On Visit to China

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada to the amount of its exports to this country. In 1934, it brought about $16,000,000 worth of goods from Canada and sold only $4,000,000 here. If the trade were balanced, as is now proposed, British Columbia would lose a market of about $6,000,000 a year in Japan, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Government here. Last year this province sold about $8,000,000 worth of goods to Japan, of which lumber, pulp and paper made up about $5,000,000, and zinc and lead most of the remainder.

The loss of the Japanese market, the Provincial Government estimates, would throw 3000 British Columbians directly out of employment. For this reason industrialists here and the Provincial Government are making strong representations to the Canadian Government in favor of action to prevent the proposed imposition of quotas on goods shipped from here to Japan. If the present currency regulation is removed, Japan will not attempt to interfere with Canadian imports, according to advices received by large British Columbia pulp and paper interests from representatives who have interviewed government officials in Tokyo.

Typifies World Scope of the Christian Science Movement

By a Staff Artist — The Monitor Building at California Pacific International Exposition, San Diego

Monitor Building at San Diego Ready for Exposition Visitors

Spanish Colonial Structure Enriched by Setting of Eucalyptus and Palm Trees—Newspaper Work Exemplified—Reading Room Offers Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 21—In the center of the eleventh-hour rush to complete the California Pacific International Exposition by May 29, opening date, carpenters and plasterers this week are putting the finishing touches to The Christian Science Monitor Building.

The imposing structure of Spanish Colonial type is located on the tree-shaded Avenida de Estados, directly across from the House of Pacific Relations and near the famous Spreckels outdoor organ.

Designed by Earl Giberson, architect, the building, 53 by 45 feet, is being built by Sanford & Schulte.

The two-story building, topped by a bright tile roof, and flanked above by gay awnings, is situated in a typical southern California setting of eucalyptus and palm trees.

March of the Nations

After entering the dignified wide-arched door, the exposition visitor will find himself in a high-ceilinged, two-story room, with tile flooring. At the opposite end of the room, two wide stairways will wind gracefully to the second floor.

On the walls beside the stairways will be life-sized murals, by Eric Berglof, San Diego artist, depicting March of the Nations, named after the column conducted by Rufus Steele in the Monitor. Mr. Berglof has drawn his conception of people of various nations, bedecked in native costumes with their colors streaming above, as they march onward.

The main chamber will depict various phases of the Monitor. A principal exhibit will be an eight-foot mechanical device at the right of the main entrance. Here, a set of scales will show the fine balance between the Monitor's high standards and the advertiser. The exposition visitor will learn that the advertiser must have fine quality products in order to win space. A row of miniature murals encircling the scales will show principal scenes in the many nations covered by the Monitor.

Preparation of the News

In the smaller room north of the main chamber, the committee in charge of exhibits again will stress the world-wide circulation of the Monitor. The two hemispheres will be shown in relief, with a diarama of The Christian Science Publishing House stretched across the continents. By an ingenious device, lights will flash on and off, showing departments of the newspaper plant through cutouts. Even the gathering and dissemination of news will be shown by a series of lights. The walls will be covered with exhibits and posters showing various departmental activities of the newspaper.

An exhibit, designed chiefly to catch the eye of the children, will be placed in the other small chamber across the hall. Here on a miniature stage, the youthful readers of the Monitor will see many of their favorite comic characters come into action before their eyes.

Mrs. Eddy's Writings

The rear of the building will be semicircular, and the first floor will house a chamber devoted to the works of Mary Baker Eddy. Here in a dignified setting will be display cases containing "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the other well-known volumes.

Commanding a sweeping view of the mountains to the east and San Diego Bay to the south will be the reading room on the second floor. Here in comfortable chairs, the exposition visitor may read in quiet seclusion.

The funds for the building and exhibit are being subscribed by the branch churches and those interested in the Monitor in California and neighboring states. The committee in charge has designed and is having the mechanical exhibits built here.

Reds Allege Bankes Holds Arms Stocks

(Continued from Page 1)

vide a plant which is the backbone of Britain's war "potential."

An active part in the commission's discussions has been taken by its only woman member, Dame Rachel Crowdy. For 12 years Dame Rachel has been helping League of Nation's governments to put down the international evils of traffic in women and children, as well as traffic in narcotics and other dangerous drugs. Now she is helping Britain to control arms merchants.

Communist Demands

While investigating Manchoukuo's opium monopoly, Dame Rachel told the commission how she came across an arms merchant who boasted he had just induced Afghanistan to buy 12 tanks. He was operating from Manchoukuo. Later when Dame Rachel reported the matter in the United States where the man came from, she was told there was a record of the export of 12 "tractors," but no tanks.

The Communist Party of Great Britain advocates first the prohibition of private manufacture and sale of armaments; second, full publicity on all state construction of arms; third, abolition of the export licensing system and a complete ban on export of all arms; fourth, heavy penalties for any default on the above provisions, and fifth, establishment of elected workers' control committees in armaments factories and a central workers' control commission elected from working class organizations with full powers of inspection. The party also calls for documents to check the execution of these provisions and the issuance of periodical reports.

The commission has now adjourned for two or three weeks to digest voluminous evidence already submitted to it.

Kiwanians Want Schools To Teach Respect for Law

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 23 (AP)—Kiwanians attending their Nineteenth Annual International Convention here continued work on resolutions carrying out their policies of civic welfare today after having elected Harper Gatton of Madisonville, Ky., president. The Kiwanians adopted a resolution urging upon the public school systems of the United States and Canada the teaching of respect for law and order.

MacDonald Retirement Foreseen in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions, the test must be a severe one for the now dominant political group. This is because a large number of the government's followers are in occupation of seats that only exceptional conditions could enable them to retain. Such conditions were present in the financial panic of 1931 when the last general election took place. It has still to be seen whether German rearmament, plus the get-together feeling of King George's Silver Jubilee, will operate similarly now.

Cabinet Reshuffle

A reshuffle of the Cabinet has been under discussion to help the Government's prospects. A scheme, much canvassed in Conservative circles, indicates that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has decided to retire more or less completely in favor of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, at the same time reallotting the foreign secretaryship, and if possible bringing Mr. David Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill into the Cabinet.

One section of the Government's friends would even try to lead the Labor Opposition itself into the fold. Another would make a determined attempt to detach the Trade Union Congress from its generation-old alliance with the Labor Party.

The congress represents Britain's organized workers as a whole. It has over 3,000,000 members, being more than 10 per cent of the entire United Kingdom electorate. The scheme for detaching it from the Opposition has originated in Mr. MacDonald's political group of National Labor.

Political Symposium

An important statement regarding it has just appeared over the name of Lord Elton, one of the National Labor peers. This statement forms part of a political symposium to which Mr. MacDonald has contributed an extensive foreword. Lord Elton argues that the Trade Unions lose heavily by being tied to a single political party which can help its friends only when itself in power.

He says significantly that there ought to be one or more Trade Unionists in every government. He asks, "Why in an age where party is becoming increasingly irrelevant to the problems of industry, should the leaders permanently deprive themselves, save in relation to one party, of the bargaining power of votes which are in fact cast for all parties?"

He urges the Trade Unions to take the realistic course of making themselves into a detached force, able to achieve the maximum of results by throwing their weight "at the decisive point, at the decisive moment."

"New Deal" Plan

The scheme is not yet far advanced, but the possibility of its materialization cannot be ruled out, seeing that Mr. MacDonald, in the early days of his political career, broke the power of the Liberals and set up Labor in their place, by persuading the Trade Union Congress of that day to change what up to the year 1900 had been a continuing alliance with the politics of the late Mr. William Ewart Gladstone and Mr. John Bright.

The question of Mr. MacDonald's own retention of the Prime Ministership today would wear a very different aspect from that which is now the case if such a plan came through.

An even more discussed element in the situation is that of how far the Cabinet will adopt the "new deal" that has been put before it by Mr. Lloyd George. This "new deal" would speed up public works, in order to provide more employment for workers who now are idle and also to enlarge national purchasing power in the interests of industry and farming.

Toward General Election

Opinion has been swinging increasingly of late in favor of such a policy, and there is reason to believe that the Government is prepared to go at least a considerable way in its direction. Mr. Lloyd George's co-operation depends upon how far this will be.

A split among the Government's Conservative followers over the policy that has been adopted of giving Home Rule to India presents another delaying obstacle. But it is hoped that this may be got over after the passage into law in July of the contentious Government of India Bill that has caused the fissure.

Events are thus moving. The general election meanwhile gets daily nearer.

Chilean Government Orders Arms Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

they are true and making a complete report to the Chamber."

La Nación's campaign arose out of the publicity accorded an alleged letter from the former President, now in voluntary exile in Argentina, which was circulated among army officers. This contained charges against the present constitutional regime and indicated that Ibañez was ready to throw in his lot with Left parliamentarians.

La Nación seized the opportunity to stigmatize the ex-dictator as a turncoat and asked how he could be taken seriously by military circles when the army was complaining that it was short of equipment which it was supposed to have been provided with to the tune of £12,000,000 during the Ibañez administration.

The army authorities protested that the value of their armament equipment and stores was nothing approaching that figure, which caused the intervention of General Carlos Saez (in retirement), who had been in charge of the purchasing commission in Europe during the years in question and who demanded an investigation in satisfaction of his "personal honor," unless La Nación withdrew its charges. La Nación refused and went a step further by introducing fresh charges.

Favored Publicity

First of all, the Chamber favored publicity for the proceedings of the investigatory commission but later a compromise was reached to the effect that there should be no full publicity until a definite report was reached and made to the Legislature. In this way it is hoped to avoid what Chileans consider were "indiscretions" when the Nye senatorial investigation was conducted in Washington.

Politicians of all parties, while determined that every contract and all expenditures shall be carefully sifted, are anxious that witnesses shall have the assurance that they shall not be prejudiced by evidence they may give and statements they may make. Chileans resented the loose charges flung about in the Washington investigation and the Government, even though the charges affected employees of a dictatorship regime, showed its resentment by ignoring American tenders for new service contracts.

The charges which will be investigated by the Chilean commission, are as follows:

1. That during the administration of ex-President Carlos Ibañez reserve decrees were dictated for the acquisition of armaments to the value of £12,000,000.

2. That so far no accounts have been rendered to the public offices regarding the inversion of these funds.

3. That the sum in question was not totally disbursed in the purchase of armaments.

New Englanders Elect President From New Jersey

Women's National Society Headed by Mrs. Parlan Semple Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 — The National Society of New England Women, which is "working to perpetuate the ideals of the pioneers who founded this country," yesterday elected as its president general Mrs. Parlan Semple Jr., of Montclair, N. J., whose platform stressed the plea "in the home, community and country, put God first." The society is holding its twenty-second annual congress here.

The election aroused much interest among the members, since for the first time in years two candidates were in the field. Mrs. Semple, who is a Vassar graduate who served overseas in canteen work during the World War, polled 311 votes. Mrs. Edward B. Hulland of Larchmont, N. Y., who campaigned "against the isms" now flourishing in America, received 181 votes.

All Others Elected

All other national officers were elected without opposition. Among them were: Mrs. Lucy C. Swonger of Kansas City, Mo., as second vice president general; Mrs. Joseph H. Hickson of New Haven, Conn., as recording secretary general; Mrs. Leon C. Bushnell of Syracuse, N. Y., as treasurer general

The convention of the society which includes over 5000 descendants of New Englanders of the Colonial period opened with a memorial service on Monday and concludes today.

Following greetings from the national officers and the reports of chairmen of the general committees, the women were welcomed by Mayor J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia who praised the organization's traditions as" something for the rest of the United States to live up to."

The women visited Valley Forge on the second day of their convention and were shown a special film of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," by Ella Wistar Haines, sister of the novelist, Owen Wistar.

The gift of $500 to Pacific University, Pacific Grove, Ore., founded by New Englanders who settled that part of the country, was announced by managers of the educating fund. The funds of the helping hand fund, for the use of needy New England women in various parts of the country, now totals $10,000, it was announced.

Bonus Veto Indorsed In Many Telegrams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 23

OF SOME 1000 telegrams received at the White House since President Roosevelt's delivery of his bonus veto message, only 40 express disapproval.

Of the majority, Secretary Stephen T. Early said this morning, at least 80 favorable messages come from World War veterans who have changed their opinion about the cash bonus after hearing the President's speech.

Bonus Senators Lose Hope of Veto Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

some sponsors are prepared to conduct a filibuster against Roosevelt "must" legislation.

Likened to Bribery

Senator Pope's statement expressed indignation over the barrage of messages directed against him and 11 other Senators to change their votes. He said:

"It is perfectly all right for citizens to express their wishes to men who represent them in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, but this does not include the currently popular practice of threatening and attempting to intimidate members of the national Legislature such as is now being done. The practice to my mind is not morally distinguishable from the practice of bribery."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma began the pro-bonus argument. Like other speakers, he admitted nothing he said was likely to change the last-minute vote. However, he solemnly warned his colleagues of the political danger of opposing the bonus, declaring that 23 Senators who voted against it in 1932 "are not here today."

"They have joined the ranks of unknown and forgotten men," he said.

Objects to Inflation

Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois declared he would vote for the bonus were it not for the inflationary features of the present bill which, he asserted, might bring the country to "economic ruin," if it became law.

Senator Long followed, declaring that President Roosevelt in his message "was neither frank with himself, the Congress or the country." He singled out the President's declaration that the veterans should not be given preferential treatment and declared the pending bill would merely equalize the conditions of the veteran with the civilian worker in the war who received high wages while service men were getting only $30 a month.

Cross-Country Fliers Take Off From Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio, May 23 (AP)—Bucking head winds and a low ceiling, Peter Dana, 19, Holderness, N. H., and Jack Fisher, Lakeville, Conn., landed at the Municipal Airport here at 10 a. m., today on their attempt to set a transcontinental record for junior sportsmen pilots.

They took off immediately after refueling for their next stop, Johnstown, Pa., but were three hours behind their schedule. They were uncertain whether they could get beyond Pittsburgh due to weather conditions. They had hoped to reach Boston by 2:45 p. m., today for a record. They left San Diego early Wednesday and took off today from St. Louis.

College Expulsion Upheld

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The expulsion of 21 students of the College of the City of New York, for creating a disorder last October during a visit of Fascist Italian students to the college, was upheld May 21 by the Board of Higher Education.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Do you need a new position or a better one? Then you will be interested to learn that Presidents, Sales Managers, Engineers, Auditors, Advertising Men and Buyers—men and women of all ages and professions—have found it profitable to use this service. Copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS will gladly be sent on request. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a UNIQUE CAMPAIGN, write today to Roy Arnold Fryer, President,
FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
1016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear, suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values, Shaugnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-80, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES or sales manager by man with 18 years' experience in industrial paints, varnish enamels and synthetics. Box R-529, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY
Perhaps the most attractive location for city apartment home in Boston. Unobstructed view of a beautiful landscape of water, trees, shrubbery, gardens, etc. Where the city has spent thousands of dollars to bring this section to near 100% perfection. Entirely rebuilt and remodernized apartment having 2 bedrooms, large bathroom with built-in shower, living room, reception hall, dining room and kitchenette. If you are looking for an up-to-date apartment, excellently located, call at 30 The Fenway. See Supt. or Tel. Liberty 3297 or Stadium 5033.

LIVE In One of Boston's Choicest Apartment Buildings
RIVERWAY MANOR
One and Two-Room Kitchenette Suites Fur. or unfur. Modern in every way. Free Frigidaire. 15 minutes Park St.
214 Riverway, Boston LONGwood 3026

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Attractive two or three room apartment, butler pantry, bath, garage, near church, college and downtown; pleasant grounds. 59 Prince Street.

2 ROOM FURNISHED
Apartment, bath and kitchenette, $90; also available one room suite, bath and kitchenette, $75. Hotel Gravin, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston. ROBERT K. JOHNSON, Manager, KEN. 3000.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage at Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., thirteen rooms, three bathrooms. Apply to MRS. W. S. BALDWIN, 201 Hamilton Ave., Norwich, Conn.

TO LET small 6-room ocean front cottage on beautiful Birch Island, Casco Bay; terms reasonable. For information inquire of DONALD SMALL, Kennebunk, Me.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-6802

DOGS FOR SALE

PEKINGESE puppies, charming, beautiful, pedigreed males, red sable, $25 up. E. Rider, 2 Gwynndale Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CHARMING Noank, Mystic and Groton Long Point, Conn., attractive summer and all-year homes; sale prices $1000 to $20,000; reasonable rentals; shown by appointment. MYRTLE JORDAN, Willimantic, Conn. Phone 639.

FURNITURE

FINEST quality used furniture, rugs, furnishings obtainable. Also decorators' showroom samples. New Simmons Mattresses, studio beds, twin beds (display samples) at great reductions. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 East 60th, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, GOVERNESS, trained and experienced; children 16 months and 4½ years. Telephone Algonquin 4-2737, New York City.

YOUNG girl share home; household duties; (2) children; light laundry; $20. BLOOM, 2105 Ryer Ave., New York City. Fordham 4-5257.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving, exp. care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

KENMORE, N. Y. — Private home, board and experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 73 Tremaine Avenue, RI. 9367.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 23 West St., Boston

LAUNDRIES

NEW YORK CITY—Hoyts Village Laundry we cater to family trade at reasonable prices. 60 Greenwich Avenue, Tompkins Square 6-4124.

LOST AND FOUND

ABOUT May 5, a brown seal pocketbook with Mark Cross stamp on flap lost between Norway St., Boston, and Longwood Towers, Brookline. Box S-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church.
Clearance Sale, $1.39 up.

MOTOR TRUCKING

F. A. HINDE & SON
We can use full or part loads to or from Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York, Weston, Mass; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North and South Shore and the Cape or other points en route. Consult us for any service, at reasonable cost. Office, 11 Myrtle St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6120. Nights, Cha. 2088.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Gold, Silver, Plated Jewelry, Mail orders filled. Appraisal of jewel estates. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, Colonial Bldg., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

BRAINTREE
Very attractive single, 8 rooms; exceptionally fine location; 15,000 ft. land; price $6700. Call Owner, Grs. 7673 (Mass.).

FOR SALE—SILVERMINE, CONN.
Attractive stone house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 1½ acres beautifully planted; reasonable.
Also
Beautiful summer rentals, Silvermine, Norwalk, Westport; country and shore front. KATHERINE BISSELL, Silvermine, Nor. 1892.

FOR SALE—Modern house built on four lots, Floral Park, L. I.; beautiful flower and vegetable garden; all modern conveniences, oil burner, etc. Visit and see owner, P. M. BENTAYOU, 66 Sycamore Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Willing to sacrifice home, suitable for professional, on a main avenue; must be seen to be appreciated. 213 Hempstead Ave. Call Lynbrook 4345-M.

WABAN An unusual house nestled beneath pine and birches; landscaped grounds, with sunken gardens; house has large living room, colonial dining room, both with fireplaces, five bedrooms, gas kitchen, continuous hot water, large screened porch. Shown by appointment. Only cash offers considered. Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Wanted, 6, 7-room completely detached house with driveway, north of Atlantic Ave. Michigan 2-3253.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of the Sound; porches with extensive view; excellent cooking. THE MISSES AINLEY, 809 Stuart Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attractive rooms with running water; one front and one rear at $4.00 and $5.00. ELIZABETH VAN DERZEE, 172 Washington Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 1407 Beach Ave., Venice Park—Desirable rooms for transient or permanent guests. MRS. G. SKINNER.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church; breakfast if desired. Ken. 0203.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transient or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large room, garden section, beautiful home, detached house; 20 minutes B. M. T. $5.00. Buckminster 2-8519.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Room with sun porch, convenient location, for gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C.—Quiet detached bed-sitting room furnished, unfurnished, 4 closets, running water, BURTON, 205 West 57th, Circle 7-5420, Apt. 4-C.

N. Y. C., 420 West 121st St., Apt. 44—Pleasant rooms, home atmosphere; comfortable; quiet; near Columbia University.

N. Y. C., 117 West 79th St. (6-E)—Large, light, quiet, single, piano, use kitchen, elevator; near subways; $8.00; unusual.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED
Rugs for sale. YACOBIAN BROS., 521 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4429. Est. 1904.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, chauffeur, fair mechanic, apt. house superintendent; understands switchboard and elevator, estate and game preserve; will go anywhere if wife can be accommodated. J. WRIGHT, 452 Brentwood Blvd., Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

CONGENIAL young man, competent chauffeur with extensive traveling experience, desires position; references. Box N-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, experienced, companion, will assist in housekeeping with desire to serve; will go anywhere; references. JEAN ADAMS, 237 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Spruce 9497.

TEACHER desires position as companion or nurse for the summer. Write P. B. SQUIRES, 47 Roosevelt Ave., Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Quiet suburban home, 6 rooms, comfortably furnished, electric refrigerator, fireplace, sun parlor, garage, all improvements; 12 miles south of Boston; rent reasonable. B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Weymouth 1431-W.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR on Mt. Desert Island, Me.: beaut. furn. 8 rm. cottage; sun porch, piazza; storage attic; run. water; bath, elec. Box N-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

FOSTER-BESSE
2 Advertised Lines of Women's Shoes
Vitality at $5 —
Heel Hugger, $3.95
Factory Widths AAAA to EEE
Fitted by experts. Sold under our guarantee. Built for comfort and style.
Fine shoes at our fair prices.
956 MAIN STREET

DON'T MISS OUR
SALE
of Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses $5
Second Floor
HOWLAND'S

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

May Sale of 200
SUMMER DRESSES
$7.95
Regularly to $14.95 Women's sizes.
THURS., FRI., SAT.
MEIGS & CO.

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
The Sherwood-Morgan Co.
856 Broad Street Phone 4-2659

GREENWICH

PYROFAX GAS
Is now available to you wherever you may live
at $9.75
Greenwich Hardware Co.
323 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 608

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Gateway Motor Service
Railroad Avenue opposite Freight Station
complete motor service
BORING, IGNITION, HONING, WELDING, BRAKES, OVERHAULING
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
TEL. 4150 NIGHT CALLS 705-R

Hall's HALL'S HOME-MADE CANDY
Chocolates and Bon-Bons
1 lb. of our delicious candy mailed anywhere for..... $1
Telephone Greenwich 2806
230 Post Road Cos Cob, Conn.

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-266 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

The Friendly Hearth
14 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
Formerly The Country Book Shop
The best of the new books for sale or rent. Magazines, Collection Stamps, Fine Stationery. Specializing in Children's Books.
Ethel Withington Chase

HARTFORD

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

Tempting prices in
ANTIQUES
MODERN GLASS
LAMPS — OLD SILVER
SPECIALTIES
194 FARMINGTON AVE.
Eleanor T. St. John Enjenie Tourison
Edith C. Taylor

Every Thursday, Friday, Saturday
POTATO SALAD
Deliciously Homelike
20c Each Pint Carton
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to its many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

SO GOOD!
PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
And if you like top it with BLUE LABEL Ketchup
M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

DIFFERENT!
"POP-UP" Books for Children
"Mother Goose," "Jack, the Giant Killer" "Cinderella."
$2 edition SPECIAL 98c
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
226 Main Street Phone 2-1032

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

We invite you to see our
New Spring Clothes
for
Dad and Son
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 5020

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

Now Showing
ADAM
Cool Straws, $1.69
Panamas, $2.95
Largest Showing of Summer Needs
WUCHERT AND LAKE
151 Main St. Next to Strand Theater

FOR DEPENDABLE COLD
FUR STORAGE
PHONE 2989
Repairing at Special Summer Prices.
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS, Inc.
87 W. MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
Visit Our NEW STORE
Orange Street, Corner Elm

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Infants' and Children's Wear to Size 14
Readers of the Monitor are invited to visit our new shop at
942 CHAPEL STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORGE *Rollator refrigeration*
Washers and Ironers
Radio Sets and Service
EVERYBODY'S
Radio and Fix-It Shop 95 Orange St. 6-2860

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

A Few Thoughts for Memorial Day
Gloves, Bags, Hosiery, Scarves, Dresses, Corsets, Silk Undies, Handkerchiefs
J. I. MALLETTE
Specialty Shop
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Special Sale of Hats for Memorial Day
Betty-Lu Hat Shop
29 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
(Over Leader Store)

The Yarn Shop
New Location
43 Wall Street, Norwalk
Knitting and Crocheting Materials
Free Instructions
Hosiery—Neckwear—Handkerchiefs

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

To Serve You Better
We have added Fuel Oil (called ESSOHEAT) to our many other services. We guarantee you the cleanest of all oils in our new fuel oil (Essoheat) with twenty-four-hour service. Our representative will be glad to call without obligation.

Stamford Oil Co.
REGNEMER BROS.
Main Office
Crescent St., Glenbrook, Ct.
Phone 3-0105—3-6533

Modern Shoe Repairing
156 Pacific Street, corner Canal Street
GOOD NEWS FOR THE THRIFTY!
Our shoe repairing service commends itself to all who are interested in reducing footwear expenditures. The quality of the work done here assures complete satisfaction. Our low prices for such high grade workmanship represent the utmost in value. We fix shoes for every member of the family.

PHONE 3-3181
Graves & Strang, Inc.
for
COAL, COKE or WOOD
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
Lowest Prices Now
556 CANAL STREET

GABARDINE SUITS
FOR COOLNESS
BROWN—TAN—GREY—GREEN—BLUE
at $25 to $35
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

WATERBURY

FOR SPRING
The "KIDDIES PAL" Line of Charming Little Frocks and Wash Suits
Dresses—Size 1 to 10 Years
Suits—Size 1 to 6 Years
The finest little garments both in designing and tailoring—in fabrics and colorings that will make immediate appeal to Mothers. See them at our Children's Dept.
Sold in Waterbury exclusively by This Store.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Women's "No-Mend" Hosiery
All Silk Chiffon and Service Weights in All the New Spring Shades
They wear better and look better.
98c a pair
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

You can have a
"HOME BEAUTIFUL"
CONSULT OUR
Interior Decorating Department
HOWLAND-HUGHES

RUGS
Complete Rug Cleaning
Service for All Types of Rugs
Domestic or Oriental
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Norge Washers to Match
NORGE *Rollator refrigerator*
Clapp, Rose & Vaughn
11 LEWIS STREET PHONE 4-2129

GRADUATION GIFTS and CARDS
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
Gift Store
60 BANK STREET

Dealers in
American Agrico Fertilizer, Vigoro, Lime, Bone Meal, Sheep Manure, Lawn Seed, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Strauss Hardware Co.
395 EAST MAIN STREET Phone 5-1103

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Frank E. Bentz Chas. F. Galton
BENTZ & GALTON
Tailors
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and hot weather wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
A Big Sale of Fine Canadian
HOOKED RUGS
Hand Made Hooked Rugs—No Two Alike—in Charming Designs and Color Combinations
Perfect for town or country. Made by experts. A welcome gift for a bride.
Outstanding values for
$2.98 $3.98 $4.98
THIRD FLOOR

Our Newly Arranged
CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT
is the most attractive spot of its kind in Albany.
COME IN SOON!
W. M. Whitney & Co.
NORTH PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Allen Food Shop
130 No. Allen, Cor. Washington Ave.
Food Supplies, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
DIAL 2-5931

GRACE & MERIT
21 NORTH PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

Get Your STRAW HATS and PANAMAS
Before Decoration Day
at
Boyce & Milwains
66 and 68 STATE STREET

HOLMES BROS.
FLORISTS
20 Steuben St. Greenhouses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

Smart New Felt Hats
$1.99
For your Memorial Day outing, these felt sport hats will fit the occasion. See them today at
McLEAN'S

Sherwin-Williams Products
The World's Standard
The Lawrence Paint Company
162 Washington St. 2-2044
256 Main St., Johnson City 7-3022

Memorial Day Flowers
Barnes Flower Shop
INC.
Chenango St. Binghamton, N. Y. Phone 2-4045
205 E. Jefferson St. Syracuse Phone 2-8389

HATS
TO YOUR LIKING
Old Hats Remodeled
DRESSES
KENTNER & YOUNG
114 COURT STREET DIAL 2-6052

Parlor City Shoe Co.
WHITE SHOES
Women: I. MILLER FOOT SAVER VITALITY
Men: BOSTONIAN FLORSHEIM
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

FRANCES HETHERINGTON

Hats—Gowns
Sizes 12 to 44
120 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. BRONXVILLE 1048

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
G. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
NRA EDWARDS
460 Main Street

RUGS
Cleaned and Shampooed
Binding—Fringing—Repairing
We sell mothproof rug pads.
PHONE GR. 4226
P. MASSING & SON
436 RHODE ISLAND STREET

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Rivalcleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

J. STANLEY NIXON
Photographer
Developing and Printing a Specialty
297 LEXINGTON GR. 2415

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

Make Your Selection in the Privacy of Your Home
Madge A. Keenan
LINGERIE designed to bring about the smooth, flowing lines which characterize the fashionable figure. . . Fine Hosiery too.
59 ST. JAMES PLACE GA. 4287

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies — Paints
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

HOUSE CLEANING TIME
Send Your Rugs, Curtains, Blankets
to
Robison & Smith
LAUNDERERS *and* CLEANERS
BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
Clothiers
GLOVERSVILLE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

The New White
$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
Are beautiful shoes and very comfortable
CHARLES BROOKINS

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

JAMESTOWN

Treadeasy Shoes
Sold Exclusively in Jamestown at
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
CHADAKOIN BUILDING

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE. KENMORE, N. Y.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

STAMINITE
LINOLEUM COATING
Takes the Place of Varnish
WEARS LONGER
Thomas T. Harvey, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue Larchmont, N. Y.

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

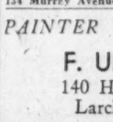
For Your Summer Enjoyment
FOLDING LAWN and BEACH CHAIRS
at very moderate prices.
Attractive Garden Furniture and Tools. Garden Hose and Sprinklers of all kinds.
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2460
LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service;
24 Hour Delivery and Service
(Larchmont 2900
Phones (Mamaroneck 3116 (nite emergency)

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4957


Chas. Lorenz
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry, Game and Sea Food (Gorton's), Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Gorton's SEA FOODS
12 and 15 Grand Avenue
Tel. Fro't 4260

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. FAr Rockaway 7-5757
SUBLU
Carpet Cleaning Corp.
Rugs Cleaned and Sterilized
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned
1525 CENTRAL AVENUE

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science ch.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

FAR ROCKAWAY
Rockaway Park
A Branch of
Walker's Apparel Shop
Opening Thursday, May 23rd
AT
180 BEACH 116TH STREET

FLUSHING

We cordially invite you to become acquainted with our shop. We feel confident that you will like it.
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings, Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Dry Cold Storage
$2 Minimum Charge
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-3235

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER

154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
Now Showing
Smartly Styled
Bathing Suits and Beach Wear
Corsets — Hosiery — Lingerie — Accessories
60 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Rea Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND H[illegible]MENTS
Our Cold Storage vaults are scientifically equipped for the protection of Furs and Cloth Garments against damage by moths and summer heat. Repairing and remodeling now at summer prices.
M. BREWER & Co., INC.
FURRIERS
243 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD
Tel. Hempstead 521

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Smart - New - Spring
Millinery - Dresses - Suits
Youthful Half Size Dresses

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
YOU MAKE THE TERMS
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Rose Bushes
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
Victoria Hebert
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
Wm. GRAHAM Co.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 37th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

Dorothy Paton
The New Home of Nelly Don
We have the whole collection of Dresses from $1.95 to $10.95. Sizes from 12 to 44
3746 82nd Street Hav. 9-2339

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

Fur Storage
Store Your Winter Garments With Us
RELIABLE and DEPENDABLE
Full Value Insurance
FOX FUR SHOP
3746 82ND STREET
Est. 1908—7 years in Jackson Heights
NEWTOWN 9-4576

Roosevelt Shoe Shop
Roosevelt Avenue, Corner 83rd Street
ENNA JETTICK and RED CROSS SHOES
Visit our new Children's Department
Free Souvenirs to the Children

Betty's Beauty Salon
3 Items for $1.00 at All Times
Permanent $5.00 Complete
37-62 81st Street Hav. 9-3832
Above National City Bank

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now Is the Time for
● Dry Air Cold Storage
● Repairs and Remodeling
● Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0400

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

F. R. HARRIS
(EST. 1915)
CORSET SHOP
163-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
Jamaica 6-2619 Open Evenings
We specialize in fitting Foundation Garments to the individual needs of your figure.

LYNBROOK

FRANK, *Your Hairdresser*
Formerly with "Charles" of the Ritz Carlton
"The House of the Individual Permanent Wave"

9 UNION AVE.
Tel. Lynbrook 9611

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 78

Red Ash Coal Company
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

for
● PAINTS
● WALLPAPER
● WINDOW SHADES
John J. Lake & Son
88 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 3180

SILK CITY
For Better Fabrics and Mill Prices
381 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Next Door to Telephone Co.
LYNBROOK, L. I.

FREDERICKS
DELICATESSEN
76 Atlantic Avenue near Sunrise Highway
Headquarters for the famous
Birdseye Frosted Foods

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

L. W. BEHAN
CHEVROLET AGENCY
A Good Selection of Used Cars
80-84 W. MAIN ST. Phone 1660
PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1533
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
Your Summer Shoes
are here in all the newest styles.
Agency for Florsheim, Red Cross and Dr. Posner Shoes.
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

Samuel Schneider
High Grade Furrier
9611 Springfield Blvd. Mo. 7-0527
With a Reputation for Fine Furs and Expert Workmanship

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

O. Grumbach's Nursery
Landscape Contractors
FLORISTS
Floral Designs and Bouquets
243-02 ROCKY HILL ROAD
TEL. FIELDSTONE 3-3853

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary, and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds
LIABILITY: Employers, Elevator Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Public Teams, Landlord, General
Workman's Compensation
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

Walk-Over
1935 CABANA
Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

• LIPSCHUTZ •
STATIONERS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Wilbur Coon Shoes—Special Measurements
WOMEN'S BUDGET SHOES
$4.45
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Ave.
NOW
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
Yes, We Deliver

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
9345 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

for
• Awnings • Window-Shades
• Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001
Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5363

WESLEY HAFF
SANITARY
MODERN STORAGE
WAREHOUSE
Movers and Packers
Let us estimate. No obligation.
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0891
Ideal Delicatessen Store
FRED MAYDAG, *Prop.*
8715 JAMAICA AVENUE
Orders Promptly Delivered

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

J. & E. LUTZ
Known for Quality
Matrix Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT
10 No. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CENTER

Attractive Sport Shoes
White Elk
with Brown Saddle
$5.00
Walter E. Morgan
69 CLINTON AVE. (Opp. Clinton School)

If You Want the Latest in DRESSES
for Sport, Afternoon and Evening Try
The Artisan Dress Shop Inc.
28 NO. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 1656

CHARDONIZE YARN
UNDERWEAR, 59c per Garment
"Brevies" and other styles
Silk Stockings
Various Prices

THE PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

For the Particular Woman
BETTY HARRIS
EXPERT CORSETIERE
Smart Foundations
Corsets and Brassieres
Fitted and Altered with No Extra Charge
Tel. Rockville Centre 4008
266 Merrick Road

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Successors to VON BROOK BROS.
DELICATESSEN
19 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2463

BATHING SUITS!
Make your choice early while our stocks are bulging with the latest durable all wool suits in the new beach shades, from $3.95.

frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.*
274 MERRICK RD.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
A Complete Line of
STRAWS *and* PANAMAS
Also Lightweight Felts
9 N. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

If you'd like to save next winter on the cost of
FUEL OIL
Consult
LEO J. MURRAY
9 South Third Avenue
PHONE OAKWOOD 3421—PELHAM 0246

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

Oldest Established — Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING — COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

ARROW SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS — HABERDASHERS
21 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU Service

HARRY LEVY
Real Estate—Insurance
Complete Listings of
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES
REMARKABLE VALUES
CONSULT US FOR YOUR NEEDS.
85 GRAMATAN AVE. OAKWOOD 1300

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
23 Mechanic Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NRA — Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

ANNABELLE
CURTAIN SHOPPE
CURTAINS, DRAPES, SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
LAMP SHADES AND GIFTS
389 North Avenue, opp. Sickles Avenue
Tel. New Rochelle 6986

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Anniversary Sale
10% to 30% Reductions
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Building)
NEW ROCHELLE 3582

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

New System Laundry
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
**We can arrange convenient financing.*

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Colony Shop
SPORTSWEAR
and Accessories
BATHING SUITS and Beach Togs
586 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Proctor's

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

FURS
Storage Free With Any
Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order
at Special Summer Prices
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1918

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
123 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
Groceries—Delicatessen
409 86th St. Cl. 6-4027
Orders Promptly Delivered

COMFORTABLE DRESS SHOES
Men's Sizes 4 to 12
Women's Sizes 1 to 13
Special care given to children
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

Established Over Twenty-five Years
CALLAS BROS.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
615 Nostrand Avenue, cor. Bergen Street
Lafayette 3-1198-1199

Manhattan
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Mary Ray
Russian Beauty Salon
Hair Dye and Permanent Wave Specialist
Monday to Thursday, Shampoo and Wave $1
52 E. 56th St. Phone Eldorado 5-5479

NIAGARA FALLS

SAMSON SPORT SHOP
"Outfitters for Every Pastime"
We Are Prepared to Take Care of Your Summer Sport Requirements
1500 MAIN STREET TEL. 672

For Summer's Sheer Frocks
MOJUD
Clari-phane
SILK STOCKINGS
89c
The WATTS STORE
BUFFALO AVENUE and 77TH STREET

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

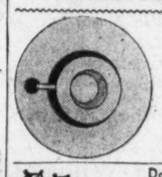
White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	3492
		Katonah	198

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

PORT CHESTER



NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
We will gladly show you the advantages of this splendid refrigerator.
Frank L. Rockey
128-130 N. Main St.

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

POUGHKEEPSIE

Cool Sheer Chiffon DRESSES
In beautiful Flower club prints
$16.95
Exclusive with Luckey's in Poughkeepsie—flower prints for every daytime occasion—with those little details that make them distinctive and unusual.
Sizes 12 to 20
Luckey Platt & Co.

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

AEROTYPE
ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
South Road at Academy Street

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open Sundays from
11 a. m. until 8:30 p. m.
Other Evenings Until 10 P. M.
NO LIQUORS SERVED

E. V. Grant Est.
317 MAIN STREET
Wall Papers of all kinds, Paints, Window Glass, Varnishes and Linoleum

For Your
Decoration Day Outing
Plain and Nut Sandwich Breads
Sandwich Rolls, Cakes and Cup Cakes
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

VAN DYK
FOOD STORE
Best Butter—Fresh Poultry
Eggs—Groceries
366 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

McCONNELL
MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
For candy, lunches, dinners or tourist's information visit the Store Beautiful

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SALES CO., Inc.
230 Andrew St., near Clinton Main 5947
Electric Refrigerators
WASHERS, CLEANERS
FIXTURES, RADIOS
Free Parking on Property

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

PAINT and GLASS
Paint Your House with OLO-70-30 Pure Paint
Here is a new paint value made of 70% Pure Carbonate of Lead and 30% Pure French Process Zinc Oxide.
In a class by itself. One gallon will cover 400 square feet two coats. One coat looks as good as two coats of the average high grade paint—and it costs no more.
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State Street Main 1094
We Deliver

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires, Goodrich Batteries
Brake Service, Gasoline—Oil, Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

HAROLD KELLER
FLORIST
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

STAMINITE
LINOLEUM COATING
Takes the Place of Varnish
WEARS LONGER
Thomas T. Harvey, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue Larchmont, N. Y.
Scarsdale 3355 *"Exclusive but Inexpensive"*
The Ross Tailors and Furriers
COMPLETE FANCY CLEANING and DYEING
Custom Made Suits a Specialty
We Call and Deliver Promptly
8 ROSS ROAD

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Evergreens—Shrubs—Shade Trees
ROSES - - - PERENNIALS
Fertilizers—Lawn Seed—etc.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2096

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
GARTH ROAD
Quality First
Delivery Prompt
Prices Right
Distributors for Corelle Liquid Cream and Lucien Lelong Colognes and Perfume.
PHONE SCARSDALE 3443

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

MAYTAG
and
APEX
Washing Machines
SALES and SERVICE
H. S. BARNEY CO.
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

SYRACUSE

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
429 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paints
The Store With the Green Front
223 West Water Street

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

GOOD LUCK MARGARINE
Dairy Fresh FRESHNESS
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, Fruits
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191
Residence Telephone 45662

Pittsburgh Proof Products
Sun Proof
Wallhide
Florhide
Paint
Screens and Combination Doors
WOOD GLASS CO.
125 JAMES STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Sim & Co.
Fine Silver, Jewelry, Glass, China and Antiques

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

Famous

WATERTOWN

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
The Flower Shop
116 ARSENAL STREET PHONE 4125

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Graceful! Flattering!
Dorothy Dodd
FEATURED AT SHOES
GRAPOTTE'S
ARCADE SHOE STORE

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Youth Is Uniting in Drive For Cleanup of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

tem arises. The meetings—while not as widely held as the National Council would wish at present—are called and decisions made as to campaigns for sending letters and telegrams, or for voting in the locality.

Furnish Information

The students in this group guide themselves by trying to furnish their representatives — municipal, state, and federal — with information the representatives want from their constituents.

"There are four channels through which men in public office keep in touch with public opinion," they say. "These are: the local newspapers; letters from their constituents and communications from local organizations; interviews in Washington with their constituents, and conversations with the people of their districts when they return home." The last three the students try to arrange.

A third group, somewhat younger —The Student Speakers on World Affairs—has been set up this year. It has been aided in its organization by the World Peace Foundation in New York City.

Here, trained groups of college students are on hand to speak before any organization at any time on six selected topics dealing with national and international problems. For example in the State of Maine, with five colleges furnishing speakers, it is estimated nearly 50,000 persons can be reached in a very short time either by a speaking tour of all the churches, women's clubs, men's clubs, social organizations and many mill groups, or by mailing letters to members of these groups.

Opposed to Strike

To give some picture of the organizational scope of this speakers' group, Herman Creiger, chairman of the New England Speakers, after a poll of his speakers, issued a statement that they were opposed to the recent "Student Peace Strike."

The Speakers worked against the strike idea on many New England campuses and were especially successful in combating the demonstrations.

"Strikes are no way to accomplish what the youth of today wants," Chairman Creiger told me at that time. "We don't want to take the strike method as our weapon when we become adults—so why start now?

"The youth of the country is thought radical enough without striking in college. We won't strike when we become intelligent voters and workers, so why begin now?"

Group Spreading

This group has been widely organized throughout New England and is understood to be spreading to other parts of the country. Its real backing came following the radio defeat of the World Court issue, when a decided need to educate people on matters of importance was felt among students and peace organization leaders.

While there are other local college and university groups, and other national groups attempting the same program in slightly different ways, these three give a cross-section of what is being done today from the college angle. Among the more radical groups, the Young Communists, the League for Industrial Democracy, and a few others, are of course, active along their own lines.

Now for the "Young Adult" political reform groups. Five young men who casually discussed political conditions in Kansas City one night suddenly galvanized themselves into action, and within two years had elected two members to the City Council and had more than 5000 persons willing and eager to continue active work for better local government.

This is the spectacular National Youth Movement. Joseph C. Fennelley, 29, graduate of the University of Virginia and a native of Kansas City, is the leader of this group of an estimated 100,000 citizens "determined as never before to interest themselves in the political clean-up of Kansas City."

Gained Prestige

Although they failed by only a slight vote to oust the "Pendergast machine," they gained great prestige in the Midwest and brought to the attention of the whole country the fact that an aggressive group of "Young Adults" were not willing to pass the buck.

They were not going to stand for professional politics in local affairs any longer, they said. Then they set out to change the existing order. And in two years they have greatly altered the scene. I believe this and the other group organizations I will describe are the types of organizations we as "youthful adults" should vigorously support.

The Kansas Citians have no national aspirations—no desire to become a national political party—at present. "Clean up Kansas City" has been their motto and they have gone but one step at a time.

Their program in brief includes: "Establishment of an efficient ward and precinct organization for participation in all elections or local (city and county) officials; constant surveillance of local administration activities—this is done through their monthly magazine; constant activity in behalf of revision of the election and registration laws with particular emphasis on permanent registration; continuation of research and educational activities in behalf of good government and the city charter.

Evidence of Frauds

"Accumulation of evidence of election frauds and crimes to assist in the prosecution of violators of the election laws; constant preparedness for a recall election; encouragement of a new civic spirit in Kansas City; "and last as a final hope," national expansion of the NYM (National Youth Movement).

Thus Kansas City leads the way for other "Young Adults" who have been timid or who have become discouraged over the legions of "Professional Politicians" that march on Washington each year—with but one idea, "a comfortable salary and power."

If the young American sets out to put these professional politicians out of business and put vigorous young men and women in official positions, a certain amount of reform can be effected at once.

Evidence to support this comes first from Kansas City and more recently from Seattle, Washington.

The New Order of Cincinnatus, didn't get under way until late in the summer of 1933, but today it is plowing ahead under full steam. At first it had no purpose outside of interesting young men—this is a men's organization basically, as I understand it—in better government.

Election to Council

Came the spring of 1934 and an election to the City Council. The Cincinnatus whipped into action and sponsored three candidates for election. One, David E. Lockwood, was elected. The camels nose was inside the tent.

The organization grew. Its membership comes from all walks of life. Laborers furnish 10.3 per cent, the largest single group; salesmen, with 9.8, are next, and no other occupational groups exceeds 6 per cent.

Since Lockwood's election to the City Council two more members have been added—Arthur B. Langlie, 34, and Frederick G. Hamley, 31.

This success in Seattle has stimulated interest in other cities throughout the State, but the Cincinnatus have indicated they are not after either state or national reform at present.

Their platform, somewhat similar to the Kansas City group, declares:

"Cincinnatus is a democratic organization. Anyone may join.

"The fundamental principle of Cincinnatus is good government. Waste and graft must go. Put honest men into government."

Waste and Graft

"If waste and graft are eliminated, the time will soon come when taxes on small homes will not be necessary.

"We believe in the payment of the highest wages possible. We will fight for old-age pensions. We are nonpartisan. We have by unanimous resolution decided not to appear as a third party.

"Cincinnatus is not secret. We will not accept more than $50 from any individual or group for campaign or any other purposes. Cincinnatus in public office—seeking re-election—will never force public employees to contribute to campaign funds."

Thus Cincinnatus leads the way on the Pacific Coast. As Seattle is my home—even though I have been away during the formation of the Cincinnatus—I have kept in close touch with it and see in it and the Kansas City group two staunch cornerstones upon which our "young adults" can build other such organizations in cities worse off than these two. Both groups would be glad to help any other city by citing their experiences and lending a hand, I feel sure.

In the South

With the West and Midwest disposed of let's take a look down South. In Huey Long's state, Louisiana, where he has the acknowledged control of all facilities for education, sustinence, and recreation, Senator Long has suddenly found a group of young men and women who call themselves "The Square Dealers," daring to oppose him.

This group led by Louis Bourgeois, is not wholly a "Young Adult" organization but its ranks at present are filled by many Louisianian's under 30. Their battle has been a hard one. Many heads have been broken and much force threatened but they continue to organize, to be broken up, and to reorganize. The main thing is that they are "still hanging on."

As with the college groups there are other local "Young Adult" groups doing splendid work in their communities. Therefore, if this article has given any cross section of what action we, as American Youth, are taking in an attempt to prevent a "commercial political class" from running this country by microphone, telegram, and the Washington lobby it may give other "Young Adults" who haven't organized some ideas that will bring results.

Texas Liquor Control Goes Before Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Private ownership and local option with regard to the sale of hard liquor and wines will be given a trial in Texas, if the voters of the State approve, on Aug. 24, a joint resolution passed by the Legislature. Sixteen months later they will be subjected to another ballot. If, at the general election in November, 1936, the voters rule that the experiment has not been satisfactory, a state dispensary system will be set up.

The Legislature has finally agreed upon a plan for submission to vote of the people the question of repeal of the state prohibition amendment and enacting law. Texas is one of the few "dry" states, and the repeal of the Dean law will signify the fall of one of the last strongholds of prohibition.

The resolution submitting repeal is "double-barreled," in that it provides for an election on repeal first, and then an election to decide whether or not the State shall have a monopoly on liquor sales. Both proposals provide for local option in those counties which were dry before the existing prohibition amendment was voted.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Texas

Houston—Week days, 1:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAX, 1300kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Wisconsin

Manitowoc—Week days, except Wednesday, 10:30 a. m., WOMT, 1210kc.

Worth Knowing

MOST BIRDS SLEEP WITH THE HEAD UNDER THE LEFT WING.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

The Secret

A beautiful singer, now in Paris, was asked to give the secret of her slim figure.

"Confetti," she replied.

When asked to explain, she said: "Every day for twenty years, when I have got up in the morning I have thrown a bag of confetti all over my bedroom carpet. Then I bend down and pick up each disk separately."—*London Advertiser.*

Maclean's

"Five gallons of water and a road map, please!"

Pay For the Cow

Diner: "Look here, miss, I only had a portion of trout, and here I'm charged with the whole fish."

Waitress: "Sorry, sir, but it's the custom of the establishment."

Diner: "Then it's a good thing I didn't order beefsteak."—*Montreal Star.*

A Worse Thing

"There's only one thing worse than trying to shave with a razor after the wife has sharpened a pencil with it."

"And what's that?"

"Trying to write with the pencil."—*Pearson's.*

Daily Features

The South Through A Windshield

34.

Little Rock Revisited

THE drive into Little Rock (population, including North Little Rock, 130,000) brought back many memories. In 1917 I was vacationing in Estes Park, Colo., when word was received ordering me to report for military duty at Camp Pike, just outside Little Rock. I set out across 1300 miles of unpaved roads only to discover that the memorable journey from Siloam Springs, Ark., down through Sallisaw, Okla., and on over through Fort Smith to Little Rock, established me as something of a flivver pioneer. Much of the road had been cleared for wagons, but not for car axles. And an outstanding record for those days was hung up when I drove a certain 40 miles in 7 hours —dodging stumps, pulling through mud, and fording rivers, etc.

But here we were bowling along into Little Rock on a highway that would be a credit to any state, and having difficulty in doing 40 miles in less than as many minutes!

But those were the good old days in Little Rock, when Governor Brough and "Ma" Henniger gave so completely of themselves to make the recruit's lot a pleasant one—as did all the citizens, in fact.

It was good to drive around and revisit the spots I had enjoyed in company with the other "ninety-day wonders" (as some of the old army men used to call the tenderfeet who were shoved through the officer's training course). It was the same friendly city. For example, while having the car filled with gas at "the world's largest filling station," we had some business over in another department, and one of the attendants offered to *drive* us there. At that, it was almost a block away!

The State Capitol is a beautiful marble building and, fortunately, the tourist is routed by it.

The city derives its name from La Petite Roche, a rock noted by De la Harpe, in 1722; it is today serving as an abutment for a railroad bridge across the Arkansas River. The Frenchman designated a beautiful cliff about two miles up the river, La Grande Roche; and this is a scenic spot much frequented. — DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

A Vista Awaiting the Visitor to Carmel

California Is in One of Its Most Ruggedly Inspiring Moods Near Carmel; and the Way the Trees Hold on as the Rocks Jut Out Into the Pacific Will Give the Visitor a Lesson in Perseverance. This Picture Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Frederick W. Sanborn of San Francisco.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Palestinian Garden

DESPITE the glowing prediction of the ancient writer that when the Israelites entered Canaan they would find that it "drinketh water of the rain of heaven" (Deut. 11:11), they found that not seldom the rainfall was decidedly scanty, and that they had to resort to artificial irrigation of one kind or another.

It seems that in such cases the water drawn from wells or springs was collected in large tanks or "cisterns" (cf. Jer. 2:13), from which it was conducted by means of pipes or other channels to the gardens, vineyards and olive yards which required it. The water could thus be controlled at the will of the gardener, and it is supposed that this is the metaphor employed by the writer of Proverbs (21:1 Revised Version) when he says that "the king's heart is in the hand of the Lord as the watercourses: He turneth it whithersoever he will."

Quotation for Today

THE world is to you just what you are to the world.
—W. J. HUNTER

Brevities

Lake Butler (Fla.) Times: Half the world wonders how the other half got to the relief-project foremen.

Louis Allis Messenger: One of the hardest things to do these days is to make easy payments.

Sioux City Tribune: It is estimated that crime in America costs $12,000,000,000 a year, and we insist it isn't worth it.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Original Luncheon Sets

WOMEN who entertain a great deal are always glad to have some novel table decoration to surprise their guests. One girl, taking her cue from the gaily decorated chinas of today, copied the design on luncheon doilies and lunch napkins. She would find out the pattern of a woman's china and then make up a set for the table. Almost invariably the owner of the china bought her luncheon set.

Then this girl went to a china department in a large store and suggested that they let her make some novel sets to place under their display china sets, with the idea of selling them with the china. Here she has found a ready sale for the matched sets. M. C. R.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"This Is Clean Food"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

A WOMAN used to a large family is now alone. As she is actively engaged in welfare work during a busy day, she instructs the maid to prepare generous portions of whatever they are to have for their meals. Then they save every available paper bag and carton that comes to the house. The cartons are washed and dried as soon as they are emptied.

Each evening, the food that is left is put into these containers—the meat in one, vegetables in another, salad in another, dessert in another. Then the small cartons are placed in a paper bag. A string is tied at the top, and a card is printed: "This Is Clean Food." Then the bag is placed in a conspicuous place on the back fence.

It does not remain long for some needy person always picks it up.

Daily Anecdote

Defoe Pays

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DANIEL DEFOE was 50 years of age when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe was born in London in 1668. Incidentally it is interesting to note that his name was not Defoe, but Foe, the prefix being added by himself. He did some writing as a young man, but soon dropped it, joining the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth. Later he entered the brickmaking business, at which he failed. In a state of insolvency he effected a settlement with his creditors.

In 1697 he began writing in earnest, although it was 20 years later that "Robinson Crusoe" was to appear. As his talents were recognized, and his income increased, he began payment in full of those creditors who had lost as a result of his earlier failure in business, and eventually every creditor received all.

Cartoons of the Week

—Pease in Newark Evening News
The Dollar: "You Say When to Stop"

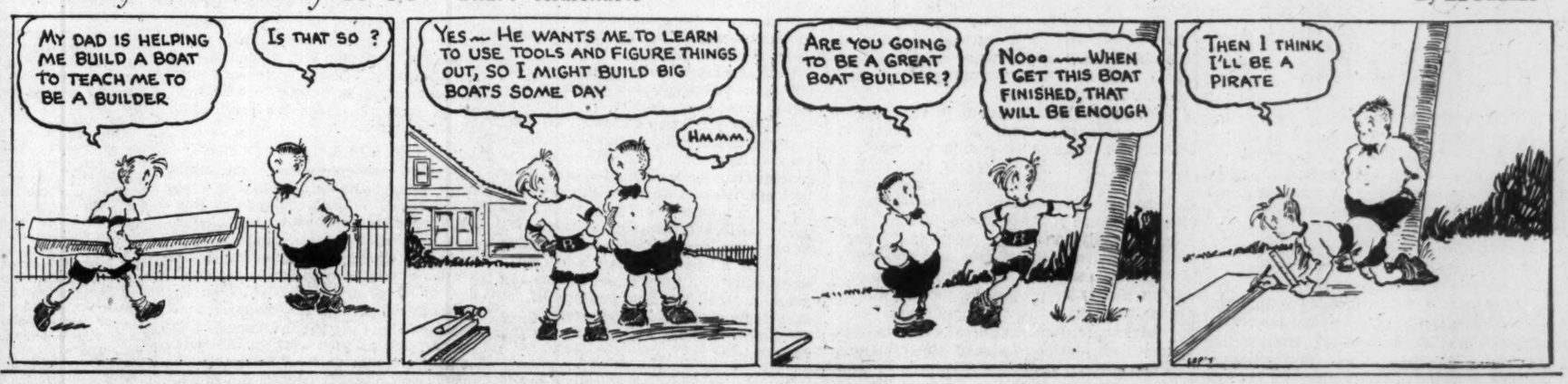
—Berryman in Washington Star
Byrd's Return Home

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
The Missing Link

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Government by Pressure

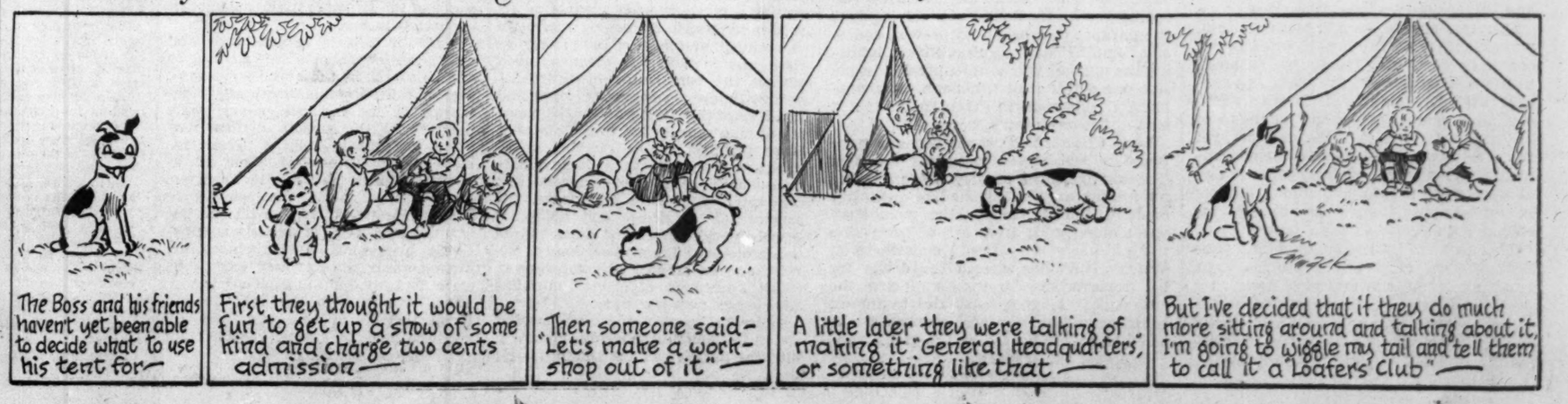
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's Reasonable*

By LE PELLEY


MY DAD IS HELPING ME BUILD A BOAT TO TEACH ME TO BE A BUILDER
IS THAT SO ?
YES— HE WANTS ME TO LEARN TO USE TOOLS AND FIGURE THINGS OUT, SO I MIGHT BUILD BIG BOATS SOME DAY
HMMM
ARE YOU GOING TO BE A GREAT BOAT BUILDER ?
NOOO — WHEN I GET THIS BOAT FINISHED, THAT WILL BE ENOUGH
THEN I THINK I'LL BE A PIRATE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Wants Less Talk and More Play*

By CARMACK


The Boss and his friends haven't yet been able to decide what to use his tent for—
First they thought it would be fun to get up a show of some kind and charge two cents admission—
"Then someone said- Let's make a workshop out of it"—
A little later they were talking of making it "General Headquarters," or something like that—
But I've decided that if they do much more sitting around and talking about it, I'm going to wiggle my tail and tell them to call it a "Loafers' Club"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Will It Depress Wages?

FIRES of protest swirl around President Roosevelt's announcement of the schedule of payments to be made on public works projects under the recent $4,800,000,000 appropriation. In many ways it is a repetition of the fight made by organized labor when it attempted to have the "prevailing wage" amendment attached to the appropriation.

Yet it is worth while to examine and inquire just how much validity exists in the assertion that the payment of from $19 to $94 a month by the Government to workers taken from the relief rolls will operate inevitably to pull down the level of wages in private employment.

"The Government being the greatest employer in the country, when it strikes down the wage scale private industry will follow," says Senator Patrick McCarran, sponsor of the "prevailing wage" amendment, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has forebodings of "great social unrest" and "widespread strikes among relief workers."

On the other hand, it should be recalled that the great fault shown by experience with the present method of recovery works is that the payment of full wages and sometimes an artificial rate on relief employment has made it difficult for closed-down private industries to compete for workers so as to reopen. This is the main reason the first $3,300,000,000 and more of pump-priming expenditures have not brought a more substantial trickle from the well. The tendency under such circumstances has been to continue to depend on public works expenditures instead of reviving private employment.

It is only fair to the new schedule to note that the lowest wages obtain only in rural communities where food and living costs are lowest and where greatest objection has been made to the effect of liberal relief payments. It is fair also to recognize squarely that the works for which the new rates are to be paid do partake of the nature of relief as much as of employment, and that in the PWA projects which are of the more permanent and ordinary kind of construction the "prevailing wage" rates will be paid.

What other courses are open besides the President's policy? Apparently three:

(1) To pay the wages demanded by labor and to curtail correspondingly the amount of work that can be provided. This would leave a greater pressure on the labor market from persons in want seeking jobs. At the same time, employers in many instances would continue unable to induce competent workers to leave the Government's artificial employment.

(2) To maintain the full scope of the works program to employ all employables and at the same time pay the so-called "prevailing wage" rates. This would make the program so extremely costly that the resultant taxes or danger of inflation would smother business initiative and diminish employment in private industry.

(3) To drop the whole program of relief or works and let the unemployed survive as best they can, whatever the distress. This choice, of course, is almost unthinkable, but under it the force of unemployment and destitution would beat down the wage scale mercilessly.

Compared to these alternatives the Administration's course looks like wiser provision for the interests of labor and of the unemployed than would be the counsel of Mr. Green and Senator McCarran. It is not without significance that on the day these men predict wages will go down, Henry Ford announces a $1-a-day increase in his minimum. After all, the greatest hope for good earnings on the part of labor lies in the reasonable fostering of business recovery. The best protection for the wage level is a maximum of jobs in private employment.

TVA Under Fire

NOT without running a gantlet of criticism will the Tennessee Valley Authority obtain the amendments to its charter which have passed the Senate and are now under committee scrutiny in the House of Representatives. This criticism is bound to be salutary in its ultimate effects even though it is plainly not disinterested and does not always reflect great credit upon the critics.

Many points are involved. Possibly the leading one is the question between TVA officials and J. R. McCarl, comptroller general, whether this governmental agency is obliged under the law, as are others, to let all contracts to the lowest bidder or whether it may consider quality and responsibility along with price.

Congress should, as Mr. McCarl urges, make clear its intention as to what extent competitive bidding is to be enforced in the management of the TVA. It is natural that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, TVA chairman, should prefer the judgment of his engineers to that of the auditors, yet it unfortunately is true that in governmentally managed business affairs any allowance of personal latitude is liable to serious abuse; hence the necessity for official regulations and red tape.

This is one of the handicaps which public operation of a power project must undertake if it is to establish itself as a yardstick for electrical rates. Advocates of public ownership may thus get a taste of something like the regulation so generally imposed upon privately-owned utilities. Every effort should be made to have the yardstick include so far as possible the same costs on the public ownership side as on that of private operation. This applies, for example, to the depreciation reserves which are questioned in the digest thus far made public of the comptroller general's audit.

That digest of charges, however, is far from being a statement by the comptroller general. Testimony showed that although it appeared in a form implying it came from his office, it was furnished by a disgruntled engineer to a coal-mine-owning Kentucky Congressman and multigraphed at the expense of the Alabama Power Company.

Mr. McCarl has said the audit is only in preliminary form with many questions raised that may subsequently be cleared up. It will be interesting to see the ultimate report, and it will be as much in the interest of TVA sponsors as in that of the taxpayers to see that the report is used to hold this enterprise to the strict line of sound financial practice.

Something Better Than Rain

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE'S appeal to the League of Nations is one Geneva cannot ignore. Ethiopia has formally and dramatically invoked Article XV of the Covenant as a protection against Italian preparations for war and if the League is to retain more than a shadow of authority—or respect—it must act in the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia.

Temporizing has only made the situation worse. Already Italy has spent more than $50,000,000 on this adventure. And every day the hopes of martial conquest officially aroused in the Italian people become more difficult to satisfy. As do the demands made by Rome on Addis Abeba.

Fortunately it is believed that hostilities cannot break out until the summer rainy season has ended. But as things stand today, the weather of East Africa is the principal assurance of peace.

The Council, at the very moment of receiving Ethiopia's appeal for help, was deciding to wash its hands of any effort to apply the sanctions earlier decreed against Paraguay. It was agreeing to leave mediation of the Chaco dispute to five American countries. Apparently the disposition in Geneva is to follow a similar course in Africa. So far it has been left to extra-League diplomacy.

If this course is continued, it will soon be clear that the League does not operate in Asia, America or Africa. How long, then, will it retain any utility in Europe? To an unofficial observer it would appear that every nation which recognizes the need for collective peace action should seek to strengthen the genuine collective system represented in the Geneva ideal.

World opinion may not have become very vocal on this quarrel, but it is definite. There is the usual condemnation of a bully and in addition a suspicion that the bully has been given a free hand by other powers for selfish reasons. If marshaled through the League, this judgment might be strong enough to cause even Il Duce to question whether the game were worth the candle. Surely there is some better guarantee of peace than rain?

Heroes in Cabs

WITHIN the next two or three weeks, seventy taxi drivers in New York City will be summoned to police headquarters on charges of courageous, heroic and meritorious acts. There they will be presented to Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, who will pin upon each a green-and-gold breast bar.

The recipients of this "Distinguished Service Order" will further receive a special license card crossed by a band of gold and inscribed "Commendation for Public Service."

Commissioner Valentine gives Mayor F. H. LaGuardia credit for this pleasant policy of conferring public recognition for good deeds on a class of men rather more accustomed to disparagement than diplomas. Constantly confronted with instances of disinterested service and valiant assistance to the police on the part of taxi drivers, the Mayor and the commissioner reflected that while there existed plenty of provisions for discipline, none were made for commendation.

Adventure, like art, breaks out in unsuspected places. To read the citations of the seventy rewarded drivers is to gain the conviction that the average day of those cruisers up and down the city's streets includes thrills unguessed by the ordinary citizen. Running a cab against the parapet of a bridge to prevent someone jumping into the East River; ignoring the guns of two bandits pressed in his side one driver stalled his cab, thus enabling a policeman to catch them. Just a part of the day's work, that's all.

Lord Chesterfield would perhaps have found a Manhattan cabman's manners "leaving to desire," as they say in France; his driving may be furious like unto that of Jehu, son of Nimshi. Yet more than one maiden aunt from out of town who thought her nephew lived "somewhere on Murray Hill" has blessed the driver for his perseverance in tracking down the address. It is good that the taximan's qualities of kindness and courage are to be outwardly indicated by the green-and-gold breast bar of merit.

Corpocracy

Book News of the Day

HERBERT SPENCER once remarked that Americans were lacking in "righteous indignation." One could give many instances in American history by way of disproof. But, in general, what the English thinker meant was right enough. Back of his phrase stood revealed a nation contentedly at work in developing a huge continent. There were millions of acres of free land available. If civilization became too pressing, if cultivation approached the stage of diminishing returns, the American pioneer (and I adhere to the Turner approach to American history in seeing it in pioneer terms) simply moved westward. The time came when the only "going west, young man" was to carry a spear in Hollywood or become a founder member of a new Utopia started in California! Social pressure, dammed up, then boiled into that "righteous indignation" which Mr. Spencer missed.

In CAPITALISM AND ITS CULTURE (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3) Jerome Davis, sociologist at Yale, affords an example of "righteous indignation." I hope I am not doing him an injustice. For Mr. Davis is primarily intent upon making one of those pieces of social examination for which he holds a high place among American sociologists. But in his book the reader views in a panorama a story that in Mr. Davis's arrangement becomes very sordid of what predatory wealth accomplished in the "roaring 20's."

The author's experienced pen has the ability to compress that story into readable language. On a train trip from Boston to New York I found myself too engrossed in his record to notice even spring's loveliness out of the window. But the readability, I confess, comes from the burning protest in which Mr. Davis dipped his pen before inditing his record. In his hands a review of the pros and cons of capitalistic practice becomes an indictment of capitalism—or, in its latter-day manifestations, of what Mr. Davis calls corpocracy.

Mr. Davis would have been better advised to leave out his last chapter. In summing up he backs and fills in a most bewildering manner. I am taking somewhat a chance in pinning him down. But one gathers that he thinks that the evidence proves that capitalism has deservedly broken down and that we are in the glad throes of a new collectivistic order. It might just as plausibly be argued, however, that what has broken down is not a system, but the conditions in which that system was supposed to operate.

I would commend to Mr. Davis a recent philosophical essay on "Enterprise, Purpose and Profit." The author is the Cambridge economist, Prof. D. H. MacGregor. "Because the three sheet anchors of the prewar economic system have parted their cables in the hurricane," says Dr. MacGregor, "this does not show that they are the wrong stuff to make sheet anchors of."

H. B. E.

Great-Grandmother's Dress

"I AM sending you Mother's dress." The words were written in my grandmother's cramped, old-fashioned handwriting. "You used to beg me to show it to you on rainy days at the farm when you were little, and you always liked me to tell you stories about log-cabin days. Nowadays nobody has time to listen. Pioneering days are only a sort of faded memory. California seems like a make-believe land of play and young folks bustling around.

"Maybe Patsy and Nancy will like to see a dress made sixty-nine years ago this spring. Mother made it to wear to my wedding, as you know. She sent to Philadelphia for the silk and her Kentucky neighbors thought she was proud. Though Mother had a sewing machine, she made this dress every stitch by hand. The lining has turned brownish and lost its stiffness so it won't stand alone the way it used to when you were little and I'd stand it on the floor for you. I'm sending you Mother's white silk shawl, too, the one she wore to church Sundays for many summers.

Drawn by Helen M. Butman

"You'll laugh at the bonnet. It's the one she made to wear with the black silk and it does look funny to-day. But I thought it looked sweet on Mother with the violets tucked in next her hair and the broad ribbons tied under her chin.

"Love to those two great-granddaughters of mine. Wish I could be there and teach them how to darn stockings and make button-holes.

"Good-bye. Grandma."

The letter carried me back with a rush of memory to childhood days on a California ranch. I remembered tiptoeing up the creaking stairs to the attic, little Grandma coming with her quick, brisk steps after me, and opening the little old trunk where her mother's silk dress lay folded. I remembered how stiffly the dress stood by itself and the stories of long ago that Grandma told me up in the attic with rain pattering on the roof.

When the dress finally came I called the girls and opened the package. There was a look of wonder and delight in Patsy's blue eyes and Nancy's brown ones as I carefully lifted the black silk dress and white shawl.

"What beautiful silk!" exclaimed Patsy. "Why, it sparkles like new after sixty-nine years! The style is quaint—not half bad," she said with the superior air of Miss Fifteen. "But the bonnet!"

With the enthusiasm of children, they sped upstairs and presently came down, Patsy, demure and simpering in her great-great-grandmother's dress.

"Doesn't it make her look awfully lady-like?" five-year-old Nancy queried.

"Well, I like that!" Patsy retorted. "I guess it's real silk, though," she said. "You probably couldn't buy any like it today. I'm afraid we won't hand down any of our $10.95 dresses, Mother. People don't want clothes to last longer than a season anyhow. They'd be out of style."

"Aren't our silk dresses real silk, Mother?" Nancy asked.

"Not so real as Grandma's dress," I answered.

"Well," said Patsy, "we have real fun today, anyway. It must have been terribly poky living then."

I wondered what my great-grandmother would have thought of the lives so many women lead today, with their store-bought food and clothes, their parties and afternoon teas, their swift cars. I'm sure she wouldn't be envious. She would not have considered our package food, our baker's bread and cookies fit to give her children. I recalled with a vividness that made my mouth water the delicious smell of crusty loaves of bread as they came from Grandma's oven and how she told me she had made her first bread under her mother's teaching at the age of twelve. I wondered if my girls with all the wonderful advantages of their modern schools, with all the rich culture of the great city near by to feed their imaginations, would attain to the happy serenity that had belonged to their great-great-grandmother, who lived most of her life in a backwoods Kentucky village.

The silk dress had done more for me than recall old memories. It had made me see what was shoddy and shabby in our hurried, greedy way of living. It had made me hope that in the bewildering babel of voices, calling us now here, now there, I would be able to choose the realities she recognized. Even though silk dresses are no longer made to last a lifetime, the virtues which upheld her generation—patience, courage and cheerfulness can be handed on with pride to our children.

I. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

On the Border Line of Relief

By Frank L. Perrin

BECAUSE of the continued and ever-broadening policy of distributing funds for the relief of those unemployed, and the more recently conceived policy of confining relief benefits mainly to those employed upon subsidized projects, increasing numbers of persons occupying a middle ground—the no-man's land between independence and dependency—will be adversely affected. It is always the case where lack is felt and provision is made to care for the indigent, that those who strive against adversity in the hope of maintaining their economic independence despite apparently overwhelming odds suffer patiently in silence while their neighbors subsist upon the relief offered.

Welfare workers, long before the present plans of supervising and administering relief were devised by state and federal bureaus, knew quite well the courageous assertiveness of those who chose to suffer in silence rather than accept the generous charity of even their own neighbors and friends. We are inclined to applaud the courage of those who thus prefer to remain captains of their own destiny, but sometimes wonder if a humbler sense might not dictate a less arbitrary attitude in times of misfortune and actual distress. The help proffered is not grudgingly given. It is no disgrace, when the fault is not our own, to be poor and in need.

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But the regimenting of relief, locally and nationally, coupled with the policy of providing work with pay in place of putting a premium upon idleness, seems to have resulted in marooning a formerly independent and more or less prosperous class, and to have left them stranded beyond the border line of the relief camps. In every community, large and small, since that time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, those foremost in the carrying on of public and semiprivate building enterprises have been the engineers and contractors who have undertaken the construction of streets and highways, schools, power houses and dams, irrigation projects in the arid sections of the West, and all manner of enterprises in which investment of capital, initiative and courage were necessary.

As we go about now we see most if not all the buildings in process placarded with the initials of some administrative organization. New post-office buildings, new schoolhouses, new streets and highways, new water-power dams and houses, are being constructed, not by private contractors and skilled labor, but by some state or federal agency more or less under the direction of political appointees. Meanwhile the equipment which is the stock in trade of the formerly prosperous and ingenious private contractor stands idle, rusting from lack of use.

The men and their families who have depended upon such work for years are not, generally speaking, upon the relief rolls. Consequently they cannot qualify, even if they would, as workers, in any capacity, upon the enterprises financed by the President's generous public works fund. Are these men and women, if they are compelled eventually to seek such employment, to be forced to take their places upon the relief rolls and plead abject poverty?

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It would seem to me that a way might easily and profitably be found to place thousands of the men equipped by technical knowledge and experience in strategic positions where the public would be protected against the blunders or the avarice of political appointees not qualified to direct and supervise. Even the layman, who perhaps is a taxpayer, realizes the folly of placing the responsibility for carrying on such work in the hands of inexperienced persons. Even with the insufficient guaranty offered as a protection against graft and misappropriation of public funds, the quality and permanency of the structure itself could not be adequately insured.

Relief, if it is to be generously and wisely provided, should be extended to and be shared by those whose means of earning a livelihood is threatened or destroyed by the methods so generously provided for the support of those rendered temporarily helpless. There remains, in serious need of repair, a substantial business structure in which are embraced not alone the contractors, builders, architects and engineers, but also the proprietors of modest manufacturing plants and similar enterprises. These persons have for years stood as the warp and woof of American business. They have steadied the ship through former periods of adversity. They are entitled, now, to greater consideration than they are receiving.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rugby in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I thank you for the interesting interview with Francis C. Woodman, which brought up the question of Rugby football. I am much interested in Mr. Woodman's preference for the English game, and have long hoped that American students could get better acquainted with its advantages.

In 1903 and 1904, when I was a teacher on the Pacific coast, football had become a game about as interesting as the clash of two slow-moving tanks would be. In consequence of numerous injuries and much dissatisfaction, American football was abolished at practically all the schools and colleges of California, and an attempt was made to teach the Rugby game.

However, one can imagine the result. The experienced football players sneered at Rugby and could not possibly learn it. The ideas of defense and heavy play were so firmly ingrained that no real progress was made in opening up the game as Rugby requires. Furthermore, the "scrum" hardly survived the sense of humor of American players and spectators. The whole experiment was not a success.

About this time, however, the writer had an opportunity to coach some high school boys who had never learned the American game. For the scrum was substituted the tossing up of the ball between two tall players, each facing his own team in a manner similar to that of basketball. Each jumper tried to bat the ball back to his own players. This substitution was successful. Moreover, the boys learned very easily the formation which requires the players of the side which possesses the ball to string themselves clear across the field in both directions from the runner, perhaps about ten yards apart, and each a little behind his neighbor nearer the ball. These players also learned with some success the trick in Rugby of getting rid of the ball either by the forward kick or the long lateral pass before being downed. This, as I understand it, is a prime point in Rugby. The player must not be caught and downed while in possession of the ball.

The open play of the Rugby game usually means scoring by both sides somewhat as in the game of basketball. American football players, however, are so obsessed with defense of their own goal that they still seem to have learned nothing from the open play required for the success of the lateral pass. My own guess is that within the next four or five years some football coach, a little more daring than the rest, and perhaps with a five-year contract in his pocket, will train his team to a form of lateral passing which will win out in the end over anything now called successful American football. His team may lose for a year or two against the tank play of bucking the line, but eventually a team with a few elementary ideas learned from Rugby will prove so superior that these will be adopted in America as the standard form. At any rate, this is one prediction which, if it comes true, will prove a decided modification for the betterment of football in America.

JOHN M. BREWER

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Young Britain

By R. A. Scott-James

WHEN it was decided to raise a national fund as a thank offering for King George's Silver Jubilee, there were many deserving causes whose claims had to be considered. Should the fund be applied to colleges, or to hospitals, or to a national theater, or to the unemployed, or to some other excellent purpose?

It seemed desirable that a voluntary effort of this kind, being in the nature of a birthday present to the King, should be devoted to some object which would not otherwise be attained. It should be useful, but there should be mingled with it some element of pure pleasure.

Most British subjects found one admirable scheme or another whose claims they were prepared to back. But I think none would press his proposal against that which the Prince of Wales has chosen. To an influential audience at St. James's Palace he suggested that the fund should be devoted to the welfare of young persons between fourteen and eighteen years of age. His was a plea for young Britain, for the rising generation.

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A Jubilee Trust was to be created to support and stimulate voluntary organizations prepared to help children by providing for three of their needs—the need for discipline, for friendship, and for recreation and interest. The trust would help these organizations to increase facilities for recreation and games, for the practice of hobbies, and the cultivation of natural abilities.

The Prince has been happily inspired. There is one need which at this particular moment in British history stands out before all others—that of children who are now at the age, or will soon be at the age, of leaving school. They are affected in a special way by the war. For in the years immediately following the war there was a phenomenal increase in the birth rate, and the children who were born then are now reaching a critical age. They are approaching the time when they are peculiarly open to impression, when they will be thrown upon a congested labor market, and when their numbers will be suddenly swollen.

How great these numbers will be increased may be judged by examining a single typical example, taken from the city of Liverpool. In that city, in 1933, there were 55,000 children between fourteen and eighteen years of age; in 1937 there will be 71,000. A similar increase will be recorded in every part of the country.

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What is to be done about this sudden influx of young children whose lot it was to be born shortly after the war? Can so many of them, even if trade continues to improve, find suitable jobs? There is danger that large numbers of them will be unemployed. Most of the latter, it is hoped, will attend juvenile instruction centers. But these cannot be a complete substitute either for work or for full-time education. The instruction centers cannot function as it is hoped they will do unless voluntary agencies assist.

The money which the Prince's appeal will certainly produce is not enough in itself. The greater value will lie in the spirit which produces the offering, for on that depends the voluntary personal services without which the money would be sterile. The Prince emphasized the need of friendship which young men and young women, helping in the organization of clubs, games, camps, dramatic entertainments, and work centers, should be able to offer.

The Prince's appeal is one which exactly accords with the ideal of a birthday present, aiming as it does primarily at happiness. It sweeps away at one word all foolish talk of discord between young and old. It demands the help of young and old alike in providing for the fitness and success of the coming generation of adult Britons.

Mirror of Opinion

Processing Taxes—the New Villain

THE various foes of the processing tax on cotton, led by the cotton textile manufacturers, have launched an attack which obviously has the Administration worried and which may threaten the whole AAA program. The campaign is a beautiful piece of timing. It coincides with mill shut-downs, and with rising imports of Japanese textiles, and it follows a long period of sagging cotton prices, dwindling cotton exports. We have the processing tax and we have these events; the coincidence has been dramatized as cause and effects.

The line between effective drama and melodrama is often hard to draw, but this show does seem a little too full of harrowing incidents to be wholly convincing. Moreover, spectators with stubborn memories are asking if this isn't the same industry that has been in trouble before—and much the same kind of trouble.

There are bad things about the processing tax. Perhaps it should be lower. Perhaps it should be scaled so as not to bear heaviest on the coarser goods, thus penalizing poorer consumers. These things might help. But if it were removed entirely, how much would that do toward solving the troubles of the cotton textile industry? So long as the industry does not police its own overproduction, its own price-cutters will see to it that nobody is allowed to retain as profit any saving in lowered cost of raw materials. The troubles of the industry are old and deep-seated; to lay them all on the shoulders of a new villain, or even two new villains, is too simple an explanation.

As between some fundamental solution of our agricultural problem and the processing tax, we are for a fundamental solution which will preserve the farmer's present living standards—low enough now, in all conscience—and abolish benefits.

But who has that fundamental solution?

—*Business Week* (New York).